

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

For AUGUST, 1818.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

BANK NOTES: FORGERIES.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO
BANK NOTES: FORGERIES.

*Ordered to be printed by the House of
Commons.*

HUMAN life in despotic states, is little valued, and is at the mercy of the personal disposition of chiefs and governors; but, in free states, the life of a subject is forfeit only to the public law of the community, and that law if rigorous, may be abated by the clemency of the prosecutor who urges it; whether this feeling be excited by considerations general or particular. A law which is too severe, speedily becomes a dead letter among ourselves: humanity revolts at its execution; and this general compassion of our nature, influences individuals, in their conduct towards the guilty. That there are shades of guilt in the commission of the same crime, is also universally acknowledged; and individuals aggrieved, do in effect, put the guilty on their trial *in foro conscientiae*, before they proceed to enforce the laws which have been broken.

How many extensive scenes of most villainous and flagrant pillagings to a great amount have been charged as a robbery *under the value of forty shillings*, in order to save the life of a criminal: How often has a single theft of small value been selected from a mass

of long continued practices of the most heinous description, in order that only so much should be disclosed in evidence to the judge and jury? In these instances, the clemency of the accuser has often screened a practiced offender. In others, the same consideration has befriended a novice in guilt; and the circumstances—of peculiar temptation—of the first offence—of not being the principal, but a secondary, or an agent, only,—of being betrayed into the crime, or whatever other alleviations might be pleaded—whatever appeals might be made to compassion towards youth and inexperience—towards the sympathies of suffering friends—to former good conduct, or respectability, &c.—all these are urged with zeal and solicitude;—the prosecutor feels their influence, and takes his measures accordingly.

In offences between individuals, it is in the power of the party offended to moderate his sense of the offence, and to demand only a certain portion of justice; whether it is equally so, and whether it ought to be equally so, in cases of public crime, is a question not without its difficulty. To answer it, demands previous and thorough knowledge of the laws applicable to the case; a clear view of the real detriment suffered by the community from the crime committed; an acquaintance with the frequency of the crime, and the conse-

quences of that frequency; not omitting a reference to the facility or the difficulty of its execution, and to the nature of the temptation annexed to its commission. Even murder itself is not always the same guilty action: though it never can be justified, yet the enormity of a provocation, or the impulse of the moment, will always be allowed to distinguish a personal vengeance from the cool—the circumspect—the diabolical employment of the stiletto of a hired assassin; or the crafty malice of a poisoned beverage, administered under the guise of confidential friendship.

The crime of High Treason against the State is punished with exemplary severity, not merely because it is directed against superiors by station and importance; but also because it is, in its very nature, the result of plots and plans long contemplated, long cherished and fostered, in the mind, before it could, by possibility, be matured into the overt act; and because, also, it compromises many beside the first author of the act, the man in whose mind the original conception first started.

For, it is evident, that after the mental conception of such a crime against the public, there must be many opportunities of repelling the thought;—when the thought is advancing towards design, there must be many opportunities of abandoning the design;—as the scheme ripens into action, the perseverance in guilt must be stronger and stronger, more resolute, more determined, more inflexible. This continuance, this progress in guilt, differs essentially from a sudden energy of imagination, from a momentary transport, the consequence, perhaps, of a recent affront, disappointment, or anguish.

The intention, the motive, constitutes the crime: but the prolongation of this intention, the encouragement of this motive, adds much to the atrocity of the action. And this argument directed to the consideration of the case of Forgery of Bank Notes, it is presumed, includes no slight importance. For, the man who intends to engage in the Forgery of Bank Notes, has many opportunities of re-considering his intention: he

cannot qualify himself for the execution of his project, without a perseverance in previous studies, equal to an apprenticeship at some honest business. He cannot attain to the execution of a copper plate proper for the purpose, without acquiring a habit of hand by unremitted practice: he cannot imitate in a passable, in an undistinguishable manner, without the exercise of a determined, a resolute, an indefatigable assiduity. Now, during all this while, during the lapse of time necessary for his purpose, has he no "compunctious visitings of nature?" Has he no remorse, no penitence? If not for himself, has he no consideration for others? for those whom he must of necessity involve in his guilt, as his agents?

It is not blockheads, it is not fools, it is not the unintelligent members of society, which direct their efforts to this class of counterfeits. Plain, simple, upright, illiterate men are not—cannot be—the principals in such undertakings, *ex mero motu*. They may be, and no doubt, some are, misled into the acceptance of such inferior participation in guilt, as their nature and station qualify in them for; but, they are not the masters, the first movers in this combination of plan and system. Now, we say, that no punishment can be too severe for such as not only violate the dictates of their own consciences, as maintain a prolonged opposition to the remonstrances of their own minds, but also purposely involve others in the iniquity of their actions, and trepan into crime those (perhaps many) who, but for them, would have preserved their integrity; together with their respectability in society, and all the advantages of honesty and honour.—The difference surely is great between the two cases; and while the deluded claim our pity, and we willingly grant it, the deluder must be considered as a hardened villain, and treated according to his demerits.

We infer—that if an individual would without hesitation make this distinction,—then, it cannot be unbecoming in a public body. If the Bank bring some perpetrators of the crime of Forgery to public trial, while others are treated

with less severity, it does not follow that mere partiality has been the motive; but rather, that consideration which every such case deserves. Nor will it follow, that the Bank by commuting the punishment in some cases, to that due to a lesser crime, is guilty of injustice; but that the circumstances of each case have been duly examined, and those the least flagrant have been compassionately appreciated.

We have been led into this train of thought, by having had opportunities lately of inspecting the early studies of a man executed for forgery. It should seem, that he applied himself with uncommon diligence during several years to the acquisition of the Art; that, not deterred by the imperfections, and in fact, the *clumsiness* of his first efforts, he persevered, till he had conquered his difficulties, and became a Master Forger, after *five or six years* of practice. It so happened, that his notes were circulated among the lower classes of a distant county; and thus were the honest but poor labourers who had taken them, deprived, through his villainy, of all the fruit of their labours. Some, when the matter began to be suspected, had not wherewithal to buy a meal's meat—except these forged notes:—and others, who had laid by small sums against "a rainy day," found their dependence altogether disappointed, and themselves totally ruined. We exercise the prudence of concealment on other parts of this most afflicting case: a case, which alone is sufficient to prove that less than half the pains taken to become a villain and a pest to society, would qualify a man to claim distinction no less by his ingenuity than by his honesty. And this, we presume to think, takes such instances out of the class contemplated by our worthy and benevolent correspondent, HUMANITAS, [see p. 91.] This criminal knew from the first, that he was transgressing the laws of conscience, and of his country; that he was deeply injuring great numbers of persons, and those of a rank in life that could not afford to be injured: every manœuvre he put in practice to circulate these fabrications, every individual he employed, every disguise

he assumed, every falsity he propagated, every protestation, every oath he swore, did but increase the enormity of his guilt. We shall only add, that among his agents were his own mother and sister, (whose lives are forfeited to the justice of their country,) and that, although he had had the good fortune once to escape due punishment, through the mercy of a jury, yet that had no effect in deterring him from perseverance in crime. He continued, notwithstanding the most solemn warning, till he met his fate.

Is this a solitary case? We wish it were. We wish that too many similar, had not come under our knowledge. But, with our knowledge we must be allowed to combine discretion; for it is not acquaintance with evil, that is sufficient, at all times, to deter from the practice of it. Our readers may recollect, in our pages, an article from a Danish Journal,* describing a tower, and a lake, so attractive, that many had been tempted to suicide, by throwing themselves into the still and motionless water. Not an individual could flatter himself with the smallest hope of escaping death by drowning; yet the delusion was so powerful, as to require a centinel, a warder, to prevent such shocking scenes. It were the height of imprudence to approach the edge of this precipice; or even to know the way to it:—a much greater safeguard were total ignorance of its existence. Much the same is the danger of possessing the *potentiality* of crime. The knowledge of the secret may not be guilt; but it is temptation; and, at some unguarded moment, some instant of unexampled and unexpected pressure, the mind may tremble on the equipoise between right and wrong; and—who can answer for the consequence?

None can deplore more than ourselves the loss of lives involved in the crime of Forgery on the Bank; and the public will give us credit for the best wishes to diminish that loss. But, whether this might be best accomplished by a less severe provision of law, or by the execution of severer laws in a milder

* See LIT. PAN. N. S. Vol. III. p. 126.

manner, is a question on which perhaps even the judges themselves may be allowed to differ. Certain it is, that the crime has increased, notwithstanding the inflexibility of the law, and of its execution; yet it is not equally certain that a less penalty than that now attached to the systematic conduct and completion of the crime, would be more effectual in deterring practiced and determined offenders.

We, therefore, direct our attention to the second branch of this enquiry:—whether it be not possible to execute genuine Bank Notes in a manner that shall defy imitation? We answer—the difficulty is greater than is usually believed: not that there is a vast difficulty in executing any piece of workmanship in such a manner that professors of the art shall detect a counterfeit;—but, by what means shall the public at large be endowed with this power of discrimination? We know, that works of art, capital paintings, for instance, have been so well copied, as to deceive the masters who executed them. A story is told to this effect, of the famous *Julio Romano*, who was asked, whether such a picture were his performance? Yes, surely, said he: do I not recollect inserting those very strokes with the pencil? those very touches? and, these—they are the corrections of the *Divine Raffaele*, himself. He was mistaken: a private mark convinced him of his error: he retired; lost in wonder, but exclaiming, “well, then, this picture combines the merit of three masters; of *Raffaele*, of *Julio Romano*, and of the copyist.”

Patience and skill will certainly succeed in copying an Engraving, with equal success. But, there is no occasion that the success should be equal, to impose on the ignorant. They do not distinguish; they cannot distinguish. But, to render the principle of non-imitation effectual, the performance should be such as the public at large could judge on. Now, whoever, considers the very inferior and imperfect copies of excellent Engravings, which have been circulated from that seat of learning and elegance, *Pater Noster Row*, and have been foisted on the purchasers

of works in numbers, as marvellous and magnificent productions of the Graphic art, will suppress all wonder that other than exquisite copies of Bank Notes should acquire circulation. An artist, a gentleman acquainted with the arts, a moderately well-informed tradesman, in London, may detect the imposition; not so, the country peasant; nor even the country farmer; nor even the unsuspecting country dealer. They are not proof against the disguises, the contrivances resorted to, to give currency to such forgeries: we know, that appearances are often such as might deceive, and as really do deceive, the most wary.

If we might be allowed to give an opinion on this subject, the evident execution of a Bank Note should be such as required the combined skill of several heads, or hands. For, in proportion to the number of persons necessarily concerned in the *manufacture*, would be the difficulty of maintaining the secret inviolate. Considering the usual character of such adventurers, the probability that a hint should drop from one of two persons, is more than two to one; and if the talents of four persons were required in fabrication, the calculation is much rather ten to one, than three to one, that some inadvertence, or some pique, betrays the matter. The varieties of skill necessary to the execution, should be as many as might be:—then, the skill itself should be as exquisite as might be:—then, the result of that skill should be as distinct, as clear, as conspicuous, as might be. These principles, combined, would greatly encrease the difficulties of those unhappy offenders who might design to direct their talents to such practices; and probably, would deter many: though we fear, that an entire suppression of the evil is hardly to be expected, as things now stand.

There are some facts the public ought to be acquainted with, in order to guide its opinion:—that, of the various schemes proposed to the Bank, not one has presented insuperable difficulties in the imitation; the Bank has tried this in a variety of forms:—that notes of the higher values are not forged; the dif-

facility of giving circulation to a twenty-pound note is too great to suit the convenience of the forger who utters it: forged twenty-pound notes, therefore, have not yet made their appearance. It may be observed, too, that it passes for certain, that notes from copper-plates, however skillfully executed, are not those which the inspectors at the Bank find most difficulty in detecting: there are notes of a different branch of execution, which are even paid at the Bank in a greater proportion than those struck off at the press. It is difficult to account for this; but, we understand the fact is so: and it is still more difficult to account for that perverse diligence, patience, ingenuity, and skill which venture on this method of displaying themselves, and to obtain a small remuneration, can resort to it as the most profitable employment of time.

Now, it must be acknowledged, that whoever could suggest such a mode of fabrication, or such a peculiarity of appearance, or such a species of *remarkables*, as might enable the public to identify a genuine Bank note, would confer an invaluable obligation on the Bank, and on the public. The loss of lives by the crime of forgery, is exceedingly to be lamented; but the loss of morals not less. The spread of the evil renders the suppression of it, more than ever important. The notice taken of it in Parliament, has added to its importance. We cannot, therefore, but highly commend the intentions of those artists, members of the profession of Engravers, who have directed their attention to this subject. We know them to be men of talent, men of honour, and men of ingenuity; but, whether they have that acquaintance with the devices of the forgers which they have with the regular process of art, is a matter which it is far from dishonourable to them to doubt; and which certainly, no well-wisher to the Graphic Arts, and to his country, would desire them to acquire by experience.

An easy way of preventing the forgery of those notes now most easily forged, is to call in the originals; to suppress the circulation of one and two pound notes; and this presents itself

without a moment's hesitation—at a glimpse.—But, we cannot determine so hastily; for supposing that notes of this description were no longer emitted by the Bank of England, what is to become of the circulation of the Country Banks? Much of their profit accrues from their small notes; and much of their convenience to the neighbourhood. The payment of wages to workmen; in the payment for articles of daily consumption, and retail trade, are more or less dependent on the small notes of Country Banks: and this of necessity, at the present moment.

When the Minister lately had some thoughts of checking the issue of small notes by Country Banks, the parties concerned in them plainly observed, that they would not answer for the consequences, if these securities were suppressed. What then, can be done—effectually done?—for, little progress would be made in the abolition of forgery, if the talents of criminals were directed to the counterfeiting of local Bank Notes, instead of those from the National Bank: the evil would take another direction; but it would not be cured.

A part of the truth—and a considerable part of it, is, that however convenient paper may be in the payment of large sums, payments of small sums should be effected in a better medium.

Though coin will be counterfeited, yet, here again, the observation meets us that the species most exposed to this inconvenience, are those of the lowest denomination. The silver coinage, shillings and sixpences, was imitated, and the imitation was in circulation, before the genuine had obtained general popularity. Not so with guineas and sovereigns; gold was neither so easily obtained for the purpose of falsification; nor so easily imitated by base metal; nor so readily passed from the hand of the forger. The crime is the same, but the detriment to the public is not the same, when the lower descriptions only are counterfeited. Could the falsification be restricted to halfpence and farthings, the loss to individuals could not be excessive.

Perhaps, this will lead the reader to reflect, whether, all things considered, the range of this evil might not have been more extensive; and whether the cause of regret might not have been more abundant. It is well known to those acquainted with numismatics, that counterfeit coins were fabricated in the earliest ages; and the implements for manufacturing such, in the times of the Romans, have been found in our own island. The disposition to this crime, then, is nothing new; though it must be acknowledged, that the multiplication of paper monies throughout the kingdom, has afforded opportunities and facilities for the execution of counterfeits, which could exist only under that artificial state of things to which we have lately been subject.

The following Table exhibits the accounts of the Bank *versus* the Criminals who have engaged in forgeries; but, it will be recollected that many cases have occurred, especially on the circulation of notes, where suspicion could never be matured into certainty; and that much loss has fallen on individuals, which never came before the public, or any public body, in any shape whatever.

FORGERIES OF BANK NOTES.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO PROSECUTIONS FOR FORGING BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

1. Account of the number of persons prosecuted for forging notes of the Bank of England, and for uttering or possessing such notes knowing them to be forged, from the 1st of January, 1816, to the 25th of February, 1818; distinguishing the years, and the number convicted and acquitted of such offences respectively.

Year.	Capital convictions.	Convictions for having forged Bank Notes in possession.	Acquittals.	Total number prosecuted.
1816	20	84	16	120
1817	32	95	15	142
1818 25th Feb.	4	21	1	26

2. ACCOUNT of the number of persons prosecuted for forging notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and for uttering such notes, knowing them to be forged, during the 14 years preceding the suspension of cash payments by the Bank in January, 1797, distinguishing the years.

Years.	Capital convictions.	Acquittals.	Total.
1783	nil.	—	—
1784	2	—	2
1785	—	—	—
1786	nil.	—	—
1787	—	—	—
1788	1	—	1
1789	—	1	1
1790	—	—	—
1791	—	—	—
1792	—	—	—
1793	nil	—	—
1794	—	—	—
1795	—	—	—
1796	—	—	—

ACCOUNT of the number of persons prosecuted for forging notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and for knowingly uttering or possessing such forged notes, knowing them to be forged, since the suspension of cash payments by the Bank, in February, 1797, to the 25th of February, 1818, distinguishing the years, and the numbers convicted and acquitted.

Years.	Capital convictions.	Convictions for having forged bank Notes in possession.	Acquittals.	Total prosecuted.
1797	1	—	1	2
1798	11	—	1	12
1799	12	—	3	15
1800	29	—	15	44
1801	32	1	21	54
1802	32	12	19	63
1803	7	1	1	9
1804	13	8	4	25
1805	10	14	4	28
1806	—	9	1	10
1807	16	24	5	45
1808	9	23	2	34
1809	23	29	16	68
1810	10	16	3	29
1811	5	19	9	33
1812	26	26	12	64
1813	9	49	7	65
1814	5	39	3	47
1815	7	51	5	63
1816	20	84	16	120
1817	32	95	15	142
1818 to 25th Feb.	4	21	1	26

21st April, 1818. JOSEPH KAYE,
Solicitor to the Bank of England.

That the principle of endeavouring to render the forgery of Bank Notes extremely difficult, if not impossible, has occupied the attention of ingenious individuals and of the legislature, is proved by the following Report :

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON
MR. BRADBURY'S PETITION RELATIVE
TO MACHINERY FOR ENGRAVING AND
ETCHING.

The Committee to whom the Petition of John Leigh Bradbury, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, was referred, have, pursuant to the Order of the House, examined the matter of the said Petition: to prove the allegations whereof,

Mr. Bradbury delivered in to your Committee two specimens of the ground work of a Money-Note or Stamp, or other undertaking; and

Mr. Robert Ashby, of Lombard-street, engraver, being examined, said, That he has been in business 25 years, and is employed by banking-houses to strike off notes and other designs, and that at this time he is employed by 300 banking houses; that he has examined the impressions exhibited by Mr. Bradbury, and has inspected several others, produced by the same machinery; that he never saw any thing of the kind before, and he thinks it impracticable to imitate them by hand, being so implicated, yet at the same time so uniform in all their parts; that, without machinery, they could not be successfully imitated, and that if a specification of the machinery that struck these impressions was exposed, it would become public, and destroy the object; that he considers the impressions of the petitioner to be the least likely to be imitated of any thing he has ever seen; that a resemblance to the plate might be made by an able artist, so as to deceive those who are generally conversant in notes, but it would be a most laborious task, and attended with a considerable sacrifice of time; that it would require two or three days for an able artist to make such an imitation as would deceive ordinary persons; and that if engravings, such as those produced, were added to the paper upon which bank-notes are stamped, it would render forgery very difficult.

Mr. John Benjamin Varley, being also examined, said, That he has been in business 26 years, as an engraver of devices on gems and other things; that he has seen the specimen exhibited by the petitioner; that it is done by machinery, like engine-turning; that he cannot form any conception of the mode by which it is effected; that it is done so accurately, that, in his opinion, it would be impossible to imitate it by hand; that if a specification of the machinery was exposed, it would become public, and defeat the object; that he thinks such a resemblance of it as would deceive common eyes, might be made by rubbing it down (a term used in the opera-

tion of engraving,) but not by sight; that, in his judgment, the pattern of the Carmarthen bank is much less difficult to imitate than the petitioner's; that an able artist might make such a resemblance of the impression as to deceive those who are generally conversant in notes, but it would be very difficult and laborious, and require a month at least to accomplish; that, in his opinion, it would take an able artist a week or ten days to make such an impression as might deceive ordinary persons; that if the petitioner's engraving were added to the paper on which bank-notes are stamped, it would render the forging of notes more difficult, and if a corner piece was added within a similar border to the one exhibited, it would be likely to do away forgery altogether; that, with the exception he has stated respecting engine-turning, he considers Mr. Bradbury's mode of etching and engraving entirely new; and that he considers his machinery might, by various applications, be brought to render forgery still more difficult. Then

Mr. William Simpkins, Mr. John Suffield, Mr. John Simpkins, and Mr. Vincent Woodthorpe, engravers, being severally examined, said, That they concurred in the evidence given by the former witnesses.

May 19, 1816.

We should be glad to see this reduced to a certainty. There was a time when the structure of the paper of Bank Notes, was thought sufficient security; then the water-mark was long deemed the *ne plus ultra* of invention.—Do these now prove inimitable, by counterfeits? But, it is said, on the subject of the plates of the Carmarthen Bank, alluded to in this Report, that while a certain *old* set of plates was in use, forgeries were frequent: when a *new* set of plates, of more difficult pattern, were substituted, on a variation in the firm of the house, forgeries were unknown: accident occasioned a temporary recurrence to the *old* plates; and forgeries were renewed. This proves that the introduction of some amelioration is not absolutely hopeless; while it evinces at the same time a most hardened perseverance in crime.

.....
The following paper shews that the subject had been contemplated with no little skill many years ago. If we are not mistaken, some of the objections made by the Bank to Mr. Tilloch's scheme have been touched on in our

Introduction: it might, nevertheless, be susceptible of improvement, and we believe, has been improved lately. There have been other proposals made; but, very properly, no doubt, they have been kept private. How far foreign Countries are involved in the same difficulties, we have not lately had any precise or accurate information.

In order to lessen, if not prevent, the frequency of forgeries, the following certificate of the efficacy of a plan was, offered to the Directors so far back as the year 1797.—

London, April 5, 1797.

"Mr Alexander Tilloch, of Carey-street, London, having submitted to our inspection a specimen of an art invented by him, for the purpose of producing checks to prevent the forgery of bank-notes, bills of exchange, drafts, &c., we have examined the same with care and attention, and we declare each of us for ourselves, that we could not make a copy of it, nor do we believe that it can be copied by any of the known arts of engraving. It therefore appears to us highly deserving of the notice of the Bank of England and private Bankers, as an art of great merit and ingenuity, calculated, not merely to detect, but to prevent the possibility of forging bank and other circulating bills.

(Signed)

- "FRANCIS BARTOLOZZI, R.A. Engraver to his Majesty, &c.
 "JAMES HEATH, Engraver to his Majesty and to the Prince of Wales.
 "JAMES FITTLER, Engraver to his Majesty.
 "J. LANDSEER, Engraver to his Majesty.
 "J. R. SMITH, Engraver to the Prince of Wales.
 "FRANCIS HAWARD, Engraver to the Prince of Wales.
 "JAMES BASIRE, Engraver to the Royal Society, and to the Society of Antiquaries.
 "WILLIAM SHARP.
 "WILLIAM BYRNE.
 "THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
 "W. S. BLAKE, (Writing Engraver).
 "JOHN PUCK, (Writing Engraver).
 "WILLIAM SKELTON.
 "WILLIAM FLAKE.
 "MARIANI BOVI.
 "R. BELT DUNKARTON.
 "WILSON LOWRY.
 "JOHN ANDERSON, (Engraver on Wood).
 "RICHARD AUSTIN, (Styl Letter-Cutter and Engraver on Wood.)"

RUSSIAN FINANCES,

[Continued from page 538.]

In preserving this document for present consideration, and for future comparison, we shall do nothing more than desire the attention of the reader to the "conclusions drawn by the council:" they are so precisely in unison with the principles on which we reasoned, in the former part of this article, that it might almost be thought they were the production of the same pen. It is evident, that the Russian Statesmen apprehend nothing but good, from PUBLICITY.

We have the satisfaction of making known to the public, the principal points of the account presented by the credit establishments, as submitted, with the Report of the Council, to his Imperial Majesty on the 15th of May.

The account is divided into three sections:—the first contains the items of the Imperial Commission of Redemption; the second those of the Imperial Bank of Assignats; and the third those of the Imperial Loan Bank.

As to the Commercial bank, it has rendered no account to the Council. it was only opened January 1st, 1818.

Sec. 1. *The Imperial Commission of Redemption.*—The operation of this Commission embraces two principal objects:—1. The calculation and inscription of the debts in the book of the public debt, and the application of the sum annually destined to the payment of these debts—2. The progressive diminution of the assignats, and successively withdrawing a part from circulation.

With respect to the first object the Dutch loan amounts to 99,600,000 florins. Only half the annual payment on this sum falls to the charge of the commission of redemption; the British and Netherland Governments being engaged, by the treaty of the 3d of May, 1815, to pay the other half.

Also—the domestic debts consist of 214,201,184—24 rubles in bank assignats, 5,544,852—93½ silver rubles, and 18,520 gold rubles.

In 1817 there was deposited in the Treasury of the Commission for the Redemption of the Debt 30,000,000.—Of this sum there has been paid in redemption of capital 13,863,882—94½, and for interest 16,121,260—57½, making a total of 29,985,143—52. The balance, 14,866—48, is carried to the account for the year 1818, for the payment of interest and perpetual annuities due in 1817.

For the second object, the progressive diminution of the assignats, the commission has received from different sources the sum of

38,586,550	87½
After deducting for	
the expenses of the	
commission and	
other charges	562,675 87½

There remained to be burnt 58,023,875 0 rubles

The above assignats were accordingly publicly burnt on the 24th of April, in presence of all the Members of the Council.

Section 2.—*The Imperial Bank of Assignats*—The account delivered in by this Bank divides into two parts—its operations with respect to assignats, and its connexion with the Discount chests.

On the 1st of January, 1817, the sums in this bank amounted to 66,617,050, and were increased in the course of that year to 133,617,050. Of this capital the sum of 73,805,530 has been employed in the exchange of old assignats; and there remained on the 1st of January, 1818, for exchange and reserve, 133,617,050.

The account of the discount chests indicates the returns of their capital, and the profits resulting therefrom. On the 1st of January, 1818, there were in the chests 1,303,610—42½, and in credits 14,696,389—57½, making a capital of 16,000,000. The transfers operated with this capital amounted to 49,344,677—26.

The profits in hand on the 1st of January,	
and those acquired during that year,	1,660,852 78½
amounted to	
Expended	1,686,396 53½

Remaining Jan. 1818 571,456 24½

Section 3.—*Of the Imperial Loan Bill.*—

The operations of this bank divide into two undertakings. The first, that which in 1802 replaced the bank formed in 1798 for the assistance of the nobility, and which was united to the loan bank. The capital on the 1st of January, 1818, and what the bank has in different deposits, amounts to 130,276,057—10.

In the hands of the debtors to the bank on the 1st of January 123,440,233 3½

Remaining in the chest 7,235,824 7

130,276,057 10½

The Bank of 25 years, which used to make-up its accounts to the 1st of March, had remaining in the hands of its debtors on the 1st of January, 1818 the sum of 16,339,668, 4 ¾, and remaining in circulation at the same date of bills of the Bank for assistance of the Nobility, 17,700.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

From the consideration of the whole account, the Council draws these conclusions:—1. That the statutes and regulations of the establishments of credit have been exactly observed. 2. That our system of credit being founded on solid bases, will doubtless produce the best effects, on being steadily and constantly followed.

The success of the loan of the last year, notwithstanding the novelty in Russia of the conditions on which it was contracted, fully prove the solidity of our credit.

The apprehension which some persons formed, that that loan would absorb a great part of the deposits entrusted to our other establishments of credit, has not been justified by the event. On the contrary, the funds deposited by individuals in the Loan Bank, instead of diminishing in 1817, increased by more than a million.

In the present state of affairs, it may then with certainty be expected, that confidence in our credit establishments will increase, while we invariably follow the principles on which they are founded; while we continue to maintain them in the course which has been traced out for them; and, in fine, while we faithfully adhere to the law of annually publishing the result of their operations.

Child Harold's Pilgrimage, Canto 4.

By Lord Byron, 8vo. 12s. Murray London, 1818.

WE have always thought that poetry (properly so called) comes by a species of inspiration; and we desire no better evidence of the truth of our opinion than is afforded by the work before us. Though the production of one of the first living poets, it is almost wholly without poetry. In fact, it appears to us to be the most remarkable falling off from previous excellence, that we ever remember to have noticed. It would perhaps be very difficult to account for this, except on the principle to which we have just referred above. In short we suspect that in this instance the noble author sat down to his work inspired by no other god than Flutus; who has for some time past haunted him in the shape of a wealthy bookseller. Or is it that Child Harold was to him what his Demon was to Socrates; and that now he has grown tired of that not very attractive personage, and dismissed him, (as he fairly does in the

preface to this Canto)—it turns out to have been his genius in disguise? Perhaps the truth is that time and experience have made his lordship more wise and consequently less poetical. If this be the case, though we rejoice for his sake, we cannot but lament for our own.

But whatever may have been the cause, the effect is, to our perceptions, certain. This fourth and concluding canto of his great work is not only very much inferior in power and in taste to the preceding cantos, but to any other of the author's productions of the same length, without any exception.

We would of course be understood to speak of this as a failure only with reference to what Lord Byron has done, and may, and we trust will do. We know of no other poet who could have produced such a work; and in some few parts it is equal to any thing even he himself has written: which is saying nearly as much as words can express.

The canto opens with a view of Venice, which for its beauty we shall extract:

I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand;
I saw from out the wavy structures rise
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand:
A thousand years their cloudy wings expand
Around me, and a dying Glory smiles
O'er the far times, when many a subject land
Look'd to the winged Lion's marble piles,
Where Venice sate in state, throu'd on her
hundred isles!

She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean,
Rising with her tura of proud towers
At a ry distance, with majestic motion,
A ruler of the waters and their powers:
And such she was;—her daughters had
their dowers

From spoils of nations: and the exhaustless
East

Pour'd in her lap all gems in sparkling
showers.

In purple was she robed, and of her feast
Monarchs partook, and deem'd their dignity
increas'd.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless gondolier;
Her palaces are crumbling to the shore,
And music meets not a way now the ear:
Those days are gone—but Beauty still is here.
States fall, arts fade—but Nature doth not die,
Nor yet forget how Venice once was dear,
The pleasant place of all festivity,

The revel of the earth, the masque of Italy!

After indulging in some gloomy and

abstracted reflections arising out of the present condition of this once

—"pleasant place of all festivity,
The revel of the earth, the masque of Italy"—his lordship proceeds in a strain that we were not accustomed or prepared to hear from him. It is not the less pleasing, however, on that account. In fact the following passage is more gratifying to us than any other in the poem. There is a *humanity* about it, which leads us confidentially to hope that the splendid mind of the writer is disposed to lay aside that contemptuous bitterness which it has so long assumed, as its most characteristic distinction.

Yet was I born where men are proud to be,
Not without cause, and should I leave behind
The iviolite is land of the sage and free,
And seek me out a home by a remoter sea,

Perhaps I loved it well—and should I lay
My ashes in a soil which is not mine,
My spirit shall resume it—if we may
Unbodied choose a sanctuary. I twine
My hopes of being remembered in my line
With my land's language: if too fond and far
These aspirations in their scope incline,—
If my fame should be, as my fortunes are,
Of hasty growth and blight, and dull Oblivion
bar

My name from out the temple where the dead
Are honoured by the nations—let it be—
And light the laurels on a loftier head!
And be the Spartan's epitaph on me—
"Sparta hath many a worthier son than he."

We cannot accompany the pilgrim to his immediate wandering through Florence and elsewhere, but must meet him again at Rome. In his apostrophe to the imperial city, there is a mixture of pathos and sublimity worthy of the subject; and we cannot give it higher praise.

Oh Rome! my country! city of the soul!
The orphans of the heart must turn to thee,
Lone mother of dead empires! and controul
In their shut breasts their petty misery.

What are our woes and sufferance? Come

and see

The cypress, hear the howl, and plod your

way

O'er steps of broken thrones and temples,

Ye!

Whose agonies are evils of a day—

A world is at our feet as fragile as our clay.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe;
An empty urn within her withered hands,
Whose holy dust was scatter'd long ago;
The Scipio's tomb contains no ashes now;
The very sepulchres lie tenantless

Of their heroic dwellers: dost thou flow,
Old Tib'ri! through a marble wilderness?
Rise with thy yellow waves, and mantle her
mistress!

The Goth, the Christian, Time, War,
Flood, and Fire,
Have dealt upon the seven hill'd city's pride;
She saw her glories star by star expire.
And up the steep barbarian monarch ride,
Where the ear climb'd the capitol, far and
wide

Temple and tower went down, nor left a site:
Chaos of ruins! who shall trace the void,
O'er the dim fragments cast a lunar light,
And say, "here was, or is," where all is doubly
night?

The double night of ages, and of her,
Night's daughter, Ignorance, hath wrapt
and wrap
All around us; we but feel our way to err;
The ocean hath his chart, the stars the
map,
And Knowledge spreads them on her ample
lap,

But Rome is as the desert, where we steer
Stumbling o'er relics: collections; now we clap
Our hands, and cry "Eureka!" it is clear—
When but some false mirage of ruin rises near.

He continues in this strain for several
stanzas, and then proceeds to meditate
on the ruins of the ancient, and the
glories of the modern city. The fol-
lowing reflections on love, which are
suggested by a view of the supposed
site of the Egerian Grotto, are exqui-
sitely beautiful. They are among those
to which we alluded, when we said that
some parts of this canto are equal to
any thing else of the author's.

Oh Love! no habitant of earth thou art—
An unseen seraph, we believe in thee,
A faith whose martyrs are the broken heart,
But never yet hath seen, nor e'er shall see
The naked eye, thy form, as it should be;
The mind hath made thee, as it peopled
heaven,

Even with its own desiring phantasy,
And to a thought such shape and image given,
As haunts the unquenched soul—parch'd—
wearied—wrong—and riven.

Of its own beauty is the mind diseased,
And fevers into false creation—where
Where are the forms the sculptor's soul
hath seized?

In him alone. Can nature shew so fair?
Where are the charms and virtues which
we dare

Conceive in boyhood and pursue as men,
The unreach'd Paradise of our despair,
Which e'er informs the pencil and the pen,
And overpowers the page where it would bloom
again?

Who loves, raves—'tis youth's frenzy—but
the cure

Is bitterer still; as charm by charm un-
winds

Which robbed our idols, and we see too sure
Nor worth nor beauty dwells from out the
mind's

Ideal shape of such; yet still it binds
The fatal spell, and still it draws us on,
Reaping the whirlwind from the oft-sown
winds.

The stubborn heart, its alchemy begun,
Seems ever near the prize,—wealthiest when
most undone.

We wither from our youth, we gasp away—
Sick—sick; unfound the boon—unslaked
the thirst,

Though to the last, in verge of our decay,
Some phantom lures, such as we sought at
first—

But all too late,—so are we doubly curst,
Love—fame—ambition, avarice—'tis the same,
Each idle—and all ill—and none the worst—
For all are meteors with a different name,
And I catch the sable smoke where vanishes
the flame.

We have no more space for quotation.
After wandering over the most remarka-
ble spots of the Eternal City, and utter-
ing some eloquent raptures before the
most celebrated of her statues, which have
at length taken up their (we trust) final
abode in a dwelling-place not unworthy
of them,—the pilgrim or the author,—
for it is difficult to distinguish between
them,—takes leave of the reader on the
seashore; his favourite haunt, and
which, as usual, calls forth some very
characteristic reflections.

For the gratification of our readers
we have chosen to extract none but the
most favourable specimens of the work
before us; but we repeat, this conclud-
ing canto of Lord Byron's production
appears to us to be remarkably inferior
to the preceding ones; and particularly
to the 3d canto—which is incomparably
the finest of all that he has written.

*Historical Illustrations of the Fourth
Canto of Childe Harold.* By John Hob-
house, Esq. 8vo. 14s. Murray, London,
1818.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very respect-
able name under which this work ap-
pears, it must not be concealed that it
exhibits evident marks of book-making.

In fact, it is neither more nor less
than the notes to *Childe Harold* expanded
into a portly octavo of near six hundred
pages. We doubt whether the book

will answer the expectations of the author or reader. It would have been prudent, as well as modest in Mr. Hobhouse, to have contrived to make his

"—— little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale"

of Lord Byron's success, if it really had been a "little bark:" but, unfortunately, it is a large heavy trading barge, without either keel or sails; and it gets into the wake of his lordship's vessel only to retard her progress. We imagine the public were quite satisfied, as to quantity, with the notes which Mr. Hobhouse had appended to the fourth canto; especially as they were, in consequence of those notes, compelled to pay twelve shillings for it, instead of five and sixpence. But we do think, and we speak feelingly, that it is rather too much to come upon them immediately after with a work of this kind; the title of which is so contrived as to render it almost indispensable in the purchasers of the one to make their sets complete by adding the other.

We would not, however, by any means infer, that the work before us does not contain a considerable quantity of interesting matter, which was previously scattered about in various directions, and is now, for the first time, collected into a popular and easily-accessible form. We allude now, and indeed in what we have previously said, to the first, and in point of quantity, the chief part of this work: viz. that which is brought forward as illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold—though they are just as little illustrations of that work, as of any other which has ever been written on the present state of the antiquities of Rome. In fact, we are disposed to think, that the desultory notices of which the first part of this book is formed, have been written without any reference to the Childe Harold, and connected with it afterwards by merely seeking out a passage in that work which bore the nearest connection with the subject matter of each article, and then prefixing that passage as a kind of motto. This, surely, was unworthy of Mr. Hobhouse. His book was able to stand by itself, but had no right or title to claim kindred or fellow-

ship with the one from which it chuses to take its name: and those who are pleased with the company of the one ought not to be compelled, whether they will or not, to put up with that of the other.

Our extracts from Mr. Hobhouse's work shall be taken chiefly from that part which relates to persons, rather than things; for in treating of the former he is almost always interesting; but when occupied with the latter he is (though no doubt very learned and sagacious) generally, to our tastes, somewhat pedantic, and extremely dull.

The second article in the book is an Essay on the Imprisonment of Tasso. It commences with a description of the dungeon in which he is said to have been confined by the pride, or tyranny, or caprice of Alfonso II. Duke of Ferrara.

In the hospital of St. Anna, at Ferrara, they shew a cell, over the door of which is the following inscription:—

"Rispettate, O Posterì, la celebrità di questa stanza, dove Torquato Tasso infermo più di tristezza che delirio, ritenuto dimorò anni vii mesi ii, scrisse verse e prose, e fu rimesso in libertà ad istanza della città di Bergamo, nel giorno vi Luglio 1586."*

The dungeon is below the ground floor of the hospital, and the light penetrates through its grated window from a small yard, which seems to have been common to other cells. It is nine paces long, between five and six wide, and about seven feet high. The bedstead, so they tell, has been carried off piecemeal, and the door half cut away by the devotion of those whom "the verse and prose" of the prisoner have brought to Ferrara.

On the same subject we cannot withhold the following evidence of what those suffer, and deserve to suffer, who "put their trust in princes."

A thousand traits in the life of Tasso serve to shew that genius was considered the property, not of the individual, but his patron; and that the reward allotted for this appropriation was dealt out with jea-

* "Respect, O posterity, the celebrity of this spot, where Torquato Tasso, in firm through grief rather than insanity, was confined for seven years and two months, where he wrote much verse and prose, and at length received his liberty at the instance of the city of Bergamo, on the 6th day of 1586."

lous avarice. The author of the Jerusalem, when he was at the height of his favour at the court of Ferrara, could not redeem the covering of his body and bed, which he was obliged to leave in pledge for thirteen crowns and forty-five lire on accompanying the cardinal of Este to France. This circumstance appears from a testamentary document preserved in manuscript in the public library at Ferrara, which is imperfectly copied into the life of Tasso, and the following letter is extracted from the same collection of autographs as a singular exemplification of what has been before said of princely patronage.

My Magnificent Lord,

I send your lordship five shirts, all of which want mending. Give them to your relation; and let him know that I do not wish them to be mixed with the others; and that he will gratify me by coming one day with you to see me. In the mean while I wait for that answer which your lordship promised to solicit for me. Put your friend in mind of it. I kiss your lordship's hand.

Your very faithful servant,

TORQUATO TASSO.

From S. Anna, the 4th of Jan. 1585.

If you cannot come with your relation, come alone. I want to speak to you. And get the cloth washed in which the shirts are wrapped up.

To the very Magnificent Lord,
The Signor Luca Scalabrino.

Such was the condition of him who thought that, besides God, to the poet alone belonged the name of creator, and who was also persuaded, that he himself was the first Italian of that divine race. Those who indulge in the dreams of earthly retribution will observe, that the cruelty of Alfouso was not left without its recompense, even in his own person. He survived the affliction of his subjects and of his dependants, who deserted him at his death, and suffered his body to be interred without princely or decent honours. His last wishes were neglected; his testament cancelled. His kinsman, Don Caesar, shrank from the excommunication of the Vatican, and after a short struggle, or rather suspense, Ferrara passed away for ever from the dominion of the House of Este.

The article which is appended to a notice of Alfieri is very interesting. We must contrive to find room for the whole of it, and if the whole of the book had been like this, we should have been the last to complain of its dullness or pedestrianry.

The following anecdotes of Alfieri are from an authentic source, and appear worthy of record. The poet was one evening at the house of the Princess of Carignano, and leaning, in one of his silent moods, against a sideboard, decorated with a rich tea service of china, by a sudden movement of his long loose tresses, threw down one of the cups. The lady of the mansion ventured to tell him that he had spoiled her set, and had better have broken them all, but the words were no sooner said, than Alfieri, without replying or changing countenance, swept off the whole service upon the floor. His hair was fated to bring another of his eccentricities into play; for being alone at the theatre at Turin, and hanging carelessly with his head backwards over the corner of his box, a lady in the next seat on the other side of the partition, who had, on other occasions, made several attempts to attract his attention, broke into violent and repeated encomiums on his auburn locks, which were flowing down close to her hand. Alfieri spoke not a word, and continued in his posture until he left the theatre. The lady received the next morning a parcel, the contents of which she found to be the tresses she had so much admired, and which the count had cut off close to his head. There was no billet with the present, but words could not have more clearly expostulated, "If you like the hair, here it is, but for heaven's sake leave me alone."

Alfieri employed a respectable young young man at Florence to assist him in his Greek translations, and the manner in which that instruction was received was not a little eccentric. The tutor slowly read aloud and translated the tragedian, and Alfieri, with his pencil and tablets in hand, walked about the room and put down his version. This he did without speaking a word, and when he found his preceptor reciting too quickly, or when he did not understand the passage, he held up his pencil,—this was the signal for repetition, and the last sentence was slowly recited, or the reading was stopped, until a tap from the poet's pencil on the table warned the translator that he might continue his lecture. The lesson began and concluded with a slight and silent obeisance, and during the twelve or thirteen months of instruction, the count scarcely spoke as many words to the assistant of his studies. The Countess of Albany, however, on receiving something like a remonstrance against this reserve, assured the young man that the count had the highest esteem for him and his services. But it is

not to be supposed that the master felt much regret at his giving his last lesson to so Pythagorean a pupil. The same gentleman describes the poet as one whom he had seldom heard speak in any company, and as seldom seen smile. His daily temper depended not a little on his favourite horse, whom he used to feed out of his hand, and ordered to be led out before him every morning. If the animal neighed, or replied to his caresses with any signs of pleasure, his countenance brightened, but the insensibility of the horse was generally followed by the dejection of the master.

The tomb of Alfieri in the Santa Croce is one of the least successful productions of Canova. The whole monument is heavy, and projects itself into the aisle of the church more prominently than becomes the associate of the more modest but richer sepulchres of Michael Angelo and Machiavelli. The colossal Cybele of Italy weeping over a medallion in low relief, shows the difficulty of doing justice to the mourner and the monument, and may besides be mistaken for the princess of the house of Stolberg, whose name and title have left little room on the inscription for Alfieri himself. They show a little step opposite to the monument, on which the princess herself periodically contemplates her own work and that of Canova. The grief of an amiable woman for the loss of an accomplished man, may be expected to endure; and, to say the truth, the other sex has too long wanted a "pendant" for the twice retold tale of the Ephesian matron.

By far the larger portion of the first part of this work is composed of historical notices respecting the progress of the dilapidations that have taken place in the antiquities of Rome up to the present time. We have no space to give extracts, but refer the reader to the dissertation on the Coliseum, as that which struck us as the most interesting and satisfactory.

It would be amusing, if it were not so lamentable, to hear the following notices of the present state of religious beliefs in Rome.

In all those conditions of mankind most readily exposed to danger or distress, and most easily affected by a sense of weakness, by a hope of the better, by a fear of the worse, the ancient superstition has recovered whatever influence she may have lost by the French invasion. At Rome the days of miracles are returned, and these miracles are solemnly examined, and, what is

not a whit more ridiculous, substantiated according to the rules of the council of Trent. If they coincide with this test of the sixteenth century, they are then ratified by the signature of cardinals, and published in the Court Gazette. It should be told that this last condition is prudent; for a miracle at Rome is resorted to like a fire at Constantinople; and on the notification of an exorbitant impost, the Madonnas open their eyes, in order, if such a phrase may be allowed, to open those of the people. This took place in the spring of 1817; but the imprisonment of three or four priests soon restored both the statues and their worshippers to their usual insensibility. When the images do not declare themselves against the government, their animation is rather encouraged than forbidden, and superstition is allowed its full play. The new constitution which the enlightened Gonsalvi has proposed does not apply to the spiritual condition of the people.

There are still the above-mentioned missions at Rome and elsewhere, when the audience are preached into the immediate conflagration of the Metastasio or other pernicious volumes; and stranger still, pious whippings are still publicly performed in addition to the discipline enjoined amongst the penances of the convents. The reader may not object to a short account of this extraordinary exercise, such as it is now administered in the oratory of the Padre Caravita and in another church at Rome.

This ceremony takes place at the time of vespers. It is preceded by a short exhortation, during which a bell rings, and whips, that is, strings of knotted whipcord, are distributed quietly amongst such of the audience as are on their knees in the middle of the nave. Those resting on the benches come to edify by example only. On a second bell, the candles are extinguished, and the former sermon having ceased, a loud voice issues from the altar, which pours forth an exhortation to think of unconfessed, or unrepented, or unforgiven crimes. This continues a sufficient time to allow the kneelers to strip off their upper garments: the tone of the preacher is raised more loudly at every word, and he vehemently exhorts his hearers to recollect that Christ and the martyrs suffered much more than whipping—"Shew, then, your penitence—shew your sense of Christ's sacrifice—shew it with the whip." The flagellation begins. The darkness the tumultuous sound of blows in every direction—"blessed Virgin Mary, pray for us" hursts out at intervals—the persuasion that you are sur-

rounded by atrocious culprits and maniacs, who know of an absolution for every crime—the whole situation has the effect of witchery, and so far from exciting a smile, fixes you to the spot in a trance of restless horror, prolonged beyond expectation or bearing.

The scourging continues ten or fifteen minutes, and when it sounds as if dying away, a bell rings, which seems to invigorate the penitents, for the lashes beat about more thickly than before. Another bell rings, and the blows subside. At a third signal the candles are re-lighted, and the minister who has distributed the disciplines, collects them again with the same discretion; for the performers, to do them justice, appear to be too much ashamed of their transgressions to make a shew of their penance, so that it is very difficult to say whether even your next neighbour has given himself the lash or not.

We have scarcely left ourselves room to speak as we could wish of the second part of Mr. Hobbouse's work,—the *Essay on the present Literature of Italy*. Though we confess ourselves not sufficiently acquainted with the Italian literature of the present day, to be able to judge adequately of the precise merit of this dissertation, yet, from what Mr. H. is led to say of authors who are well known in this country, we are induced to judge very favourably of the whole, as far as it goes, for it professes to be no more than a mere sketch. It treats of the writings and genius of Cesarotti, Parini, Alfieri, Pindemonte, Monti, and Foscolo:—the three first of whom the writer very properly considers as belonging to the present day, though they are no longer living. Upon the whole, this *Essay* will be found to be a very pleasing and useful addition to our stock of notices in the existing literature of foreign nations.

The Political State of the British Empire; containing a general view of the Domestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown; the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Civil and Military. By John Adolphus, Esq. Barrister at Law, F.S.A. &c. 4 vols. 8vo. £3. Cadell and Davies, London, 1818.

A Work of this description has long

been a desideratum in British Literature; the well-known (and in its day popular) treatise of Chamberlayne, intitled '*The Present State of Great Britain*,' having become obsolete for at least half a century, and Dr. Campbell's elaborate '*Political Survey*,' having become imperfect from the mighty changes that have taken place within the last forty years. Mr. Adolphus, who is advantageously known as the Historian of his present Majesty's reign to the peace of 1783, has therefore filled up an important chasm in the work now under consideration. Its design is, to exhibit a general view of all those subjects which are connected with, or which contribute to, the grandeur of the British Crown, or to the interest and happiness of the people. Mr. Adolphus has also included within his research the most important political, social, moral, and commercial Institutions, the establishments, and possessions, which most influence the welfare of the nation, whether the property of the public, or of individuals or of chartered bodies, whether derived from nature, or acquired by art or ingenuity, whether the produce of the country, or gained in other lands by discovery, accession, or conquest.

In the prosecution of this undertaking, Mr. Adolphus has divided his work into four parts, viz.—The first relates to England and Wales; the second to Scotland; the third to Ireland; and the fourth, to the Colonies, Islands, or detached possessions of Great Britain in all parts of the world. For the present we shall direct our attention to the first division, which treats of England, and Wales, and which fills the three first volumes.

After a topographical Sketch of the several Counties, which are described in alphabetical order, our author proceeds to give a view of the British Constitution, comprising the KING, his title, rights, prerogatives, revenues, &c. &c. The TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, with the mode of appointing the members of each, and their several duties and privileges; the Clergy, their classes, duties, immunities, and privileges;—the GENTRY, comprehending the vari-

ous orders of knighthood. To the political State of England and Wales succeeds an account of the Two Universities, and various other institutions, for the diffusion of learning and the arts and sciences. While honourable mention is made of the Royal and London Institutions, we are surprised that no notice should have been taken of the Russell Institution, or of the Surrey Institution, which last in particular, though graced by no royal charter, has certainly contributed most essentially to disseminate a correct taste for literature, as well as to diffuse a knowledge of the natural sciences.

Our attention is next invited to a sketch of the Trade and Trading Companies of England, the Metropolis, its public edifices, and places of amusement—the Officers of State, Revenues, Customs, Bank, Coin, Navy and Army—the various Courts of Justice—and finally to an abstract of the Criminal Law.

Avowedly compiled as this work is, from printed sources, corrected indeed and supplied by oral and other communications,—it cannot be expected to offer much that is absolutely novel. It is, however, respectably compiled, and furnishes an important Book of reference for private individuals, and particularly to our legislators and statesmen. We extract the following specimen of Mr. Adolphus's labours, relative to the qualifications and election, &c. of Members of Parliament, as being most applicable to the present state of the country.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE TO BE A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Independently of the circumstances of mature age, and those which are implied in the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy, a person to be elected a member for a county, must have a freehold or copyhold, or must have been a mortgagee in possession, at least seven years, of a clear estate of the value of £600 *per annum*; and to be elected for a city, borough, or other place, except the universities, of the value of £300 *per annum*. If a person who is not so qualified is elected and returned, the return is void; and by statute 9 Anne, c. 5. any person who shall appear as a candidate, or shall be proposed to be elected, upon reasonable request to him to be made to him at such election, or before

the day prefixed in the writ of summons for meeting of parliament, by any candidate, or any two or more persons having right to vote at such election, shall swear to his qualification, which oath is to be returned into the court of chancery or king's bench, within three months after the election, under a penalty upon the sheriff of one hundred pounds; one half to the informer, and one half to the poor; and if the candidate so required refuses to take the oath at the time of election, or before the day in the writ mentioned for the meeting of parliament, his election is void. This act, however, excepts the eldest son and heir apparent of a peer, or a knight of the shire. By a subsequent statute, 33 Geo. II. c. 10. every person, chosen to serve as a member of parliament, must swear to his qualification, before he sits at a debate in the house, or votes, and shall give in a roll or schedule, containing the particulars of his qualification, of what the same consists, or where situate, or his election shall be declared void, and a new writ shall issue. By the act of union with Ireland, it is declared, that the qualifications in respect of property of members elected to sit in the house of commons, shall be the same as are provided by law in the cases of elections for counties, cities, and boroughs in England, unless any other provision shall hereafter be made in that respect by act of parliament.

DISQUALIFICATIONS. The following persons cannot sit in the house of commons; aliens, even if naturalized, minors, the twelve judges, and the judges of session, judiciary, or exchequer, in Scotland; persons attainted of treason or felony; persons concerned in the management of any duties or taxes, created since 1692, (except the commissioners of the treasury, commissioners of prizes, transports, sick and wounded; wine licenses, navy and victualling; secretaries or receivers of prizes; comptrollers of the army accounts; agents for regiments; governors of plantations and their deputies; officers of Minorca or Gibraltar; officers of the excise and customs; clerks or deputies in the several offices of the treasury, exchequer, navy, victualling, admiralty, pay of the army or navy, secretaries of state, salt, stamps, appeals, wine licences, hackney coaches, hawkers and pedlars; and all persons that hold any new office under the crown, created since 1705; and persons, having pensions under the crown, during pleasure, or for any term of years; sheriffs of counties, and mayors and bailiffs of boroughs, are not liable in their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers; but a sheriff of

one county is eligible to be a knight of another. No registrar for registering memorials of deeds, &c. within the west or east riding of the county of York, or his deputy, is capable of being elected; nor any contractor with the officers of government, or with any other person, for the service of the publick, so long as he holds any such contract, or derives benefit from it. If any member accepts any office of profit from the crown, except an officer in the army or navy accepting a new commission, his seat is vacated; but such member is capable of being re-elected. Persons convicted of bribery at any election, or of treating the electors with meat or drink during the election, are incapable of sitting till that parliament shall have been dissolved; but, unless included in these standing restrictions and disqualifications, every subject of the realm is eligible of common right: though there are instances, wherein persons in particular circumstances have forfeited that common right, and have been declared ineligible for that parliament, by a vote of the house of commons, or for ever, by an act of the legislature.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED IN ELECTORS. In elections of county members, every voter must have a freehold of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, over and above all rents and charges, payable out of, and in respect of the same; and have been in the actual possession, or receipt of the rents and profits thereof, for his own use, twelve calendar months, unless it came to him within that time, by descent, marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion, to a benefice in a church, or to an office. To these facts the freeholder is to swear, if required by either candidate; and further, that the estate has not been granted to him fraudulently, on purpose to qualify him to vote; and to some other particulars. Fraudulent grants are such as contain an agreement to reconvey, or to defeat the estate granted; which agreements are made void, and the estate is absolutely vested in the person to whom it is so granted; and every person, preparing or executing such conveyance, or voting under it, forfeits £40. And no person shall vote in respect of an annuity or rent-charge, unless registered with the clerk of the peace twelve calendar months before.

The qualifications of electors in cities, boroughs, and Cinque Ports vary, according to peculiar circumstances of each place, existing at the time it first begun to return members to parliament; or established by custom from time immemorial; or by decisions of the house of commons, or its committees, sitting under the statute called the

Grenville Act. In some cities, freeholders only have the right of voting; in some places the right is reserved to the corporation; in others to the burgage tenants; in some the poplacy, in a limited sense, are the electors; in others, the poplacy, in a sense almost unlimited, nothing more being required than residence. These varieties, and the particular nature of some of them, have been the occasion of much discussion, and given birth to many projects, for what is speciously called a *Parliamentary Reform*. In that dispute it would not be proper, on this occasion, to intermeddle, further than by expression of a general opinion, that no project which has yet been laid before the public, promises nearly so much benefit to the public, or dignity to the senate, as an adherence to the established course, which habit has rendered congenial to the people, and which, by its variety of qualifications, and means of obtaining the right of suffrage, affords opportunity for every class in the British community, diversified as it is, to find adequate representatives.

A general restraint upon voters in cities and boroughs is imposed by the statute 3 Geo. III. c. 15. which declares, that no freeman of any city or borough (other than such as claim by birth, marriage, or servitude) shall be entitled to vote therein, unless he has been admitted to his freedom twelve calendar months before. No length of possession is required from voters in burgage-tenure boroughs; and by the 26 Geo. III. c. 100. it is enacted, that in boroughs, where the householders, or inhabitants of any description, claim to elect, no person shall have a right to vote as such inhabitant, unless he has actually been resident in the borough six months previous to the day which he tenders his vote.

The voter must, if required, swear to his name, addition, or profession, and place of abode; and also, like freeholders in counties, that they believe they are of the age of twenty-one, and that they have not been polled before at the election; and all voters, if required, (which is now but rarely done,) take the oaths of abjuration and against transubstantiation, and the worship of saints. An oath may likewise be demanded, that the voter has not received any gift, reward, or promise, to induce him to give his suffrage; and this is called the bribery oath.

DISQUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS. Women, infants, idiots, madmen, and aliens, are absolutely disqualified; but persons made denizens, or naturalized, acquire the right from that time. Persons convicted

of bribery, perjury, or subornation of perjury; and those who refuse to take the oaths, (or, if quakers, to make the affirmations,) required by the statutes, are disabled from voting. Persons receiving alms cannot vote: but this does not extend to the militia-man, whose family receives parochial aid, during the term of his actual service. And by the statute 22 Geo. III. c. 41. no commissioner, collector, supervisor, gauger, or other officer or person employed in the charging, collecting, levying, or managing the duties of excise; nor any commissioner, collector, comptroller, searcher, or any other officer or person employed in the charging, collecting, levying or managing the customs, or any branch or part thereof; or any commissioner, officer, or other person employed in collecting, receiving, or managing any of the stamp duties; nor any person appointed by the commissioners for distributing of stamps; nor any commissioner, officer, or other person employed in collecting, levying, or managing any of the duties on salt; nor any surveyor, collector, comptroller, inspector, officer, or other person, employed in collecting, managing, or receiving the duties on windows, or houses; nor any post-master, post-masters-general, or his or their deputy or deputies, or any person employed by or under him or them, in receiving, collecting, or managing the revenue of the post office, or any part thereof, nor any captain, master, or mate of any ship, packet, or other vessel, employed by, or under the post-master, or post-masters-general in conveying the mail to and from distant parts, shall be capable of giving his vote at any election. And if any such person shall, while he holds such office, or within twelve months after, presume to vote, his suffrage is declared void, and he is subject to a penalty of £100. one half to be paid to the informer, the other to the treasurer of the county where the offence is committed: and he is disabled to hold any office. But this act is declared not to extend to commissioners of land tax, or any person acting under their appointment in collecting or managing the land tax; or to any other person concerned in collecting or managing any other rates or duties granted by authority of parliament: or to any person holding an office, usually granted to be held by letters patent, for any estate of inheritance, or freehold. These penalties are incurred, not merely by voting, but by persuading or influencing any elector to give or withhold his suffrage.

MANNER OF PROCEEDING TO AN ELECTION. On a dissolution of parliament, a

warrant or bill issues, signed by the king, addressed to the lord chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, directing him, on receipt thereof, to cause the usual number of writs to be made and sealed, under the great seal. Upon this authority the writs are made out and issued; and, to prevent delays or cabals, and preserve uniformity throughout the kingdom, the chancellor is required by statute to issue the writs with as much expedition as may be: and there must be forty days between the teste and return. But the issuing of the writ by the chancellor, is only on the first summons of parliament: for when sitting, the warrant for the writ proceeds from the house of commons. Formerly, when the constitution was in an unsettled state, the issuing of the writ was regulated entirely by the lord chancellor; but so early as in the year 1580-1, when perhaps prerogative was at the highest, the commons resolved, "That during the sitting of this court there do not, at any time, any writ go out, for the choosing or returning of any knight, citizen, burgess, or baron, without the warrant of this house, first directed for the same to the clerk of the crown, according to the ancient and accustomed jurisdiction and authority of this house."—This apparently confined the power to the actual sitting, and left the chancellor to issue them during the recess: but in 1672-3 the house resolved the meaning of the former resolution to be, that from the first day of meeting, whether actually sitting or not, the house had the power of ordering the writ to issue; and it has ever since exercised the right. To supply vacancies that may happen during a prorogation or adjournment, and that the full number of members may be present at the meeting of parliament, and partly to prevent long contests, it is provided by the statute, that if the house be prorogued or adjourned for twenty days, or more, and a member dies, or becomes a peer during the interval; on certificate thereof in writing from two members, the speaker shall make out his warrant to the clerk of the crown to issue a new writ, having first given fourteen days notice of his intention in the London Gazette: but such writ need not issue, unless fourteen days would expire from the time of delivering the certificate, before the next meeting.

The substance of these writs ought to continue in their original essence, without any alteration or addition, unless it be by act of parliament; for, if original writs at the common law can receive no alteration or addition, but by act of the legislature, so, *a fortiori*, cannot those for the summons

of the high court of parliament, where a writ has issued, directed to the sheriff of one county only, the borough lying in two counties, or where it was delivered to the sheriff of a wrong county, or one of the returning officers was dead, and there was not time for the election of another, the house has ordered the messenger of the great seal to forbear delivering the writ, or a supersedeas to issue: but where the writ was directed to the bailiffs and burgesses, the bailiff being only the lord's minister, and not the returning officer, and the right of voting being in the burgh holders, and not in the burgesses at large, yet the misdirection was held not to vitiate the writ; and though delivered to another, and not to the bailiff and the burgh holders, yet the election under the writ so misdirected and delivered was held good; and where a particular place, by its corruption or otherwise, has incurred the displeasure of the house, the issuing of the writ is suspended by order of the house, as in the Hindon and Shaftsbury cases.

As the messenger of the great seal is responsible for the due delivery of the writ, he may entrust it for carriage to whomsoever he pleases; even to a candidate: but it is expressly provided, that it shall be delivered to the proper officer to whom the execution of the writ belongs, and to no other: and where writ or precept has been delivered to the candidate himself, or to two burgesses who were not constables of the borough, the parties delivering them were committed by the house. In the counties palatine, the writ issues to the chamberlain, his lieutenant, or deputy, who makes his precept to the sheriff; and in that of Durham it issues to the bishop or his chancellor. In the Cinque Ports it is directed to the warden, except for the election at Dover, where it is delivered to the constable at Dover.

For the election of citizens and burgesses, the writ itself does not issue to the returning officer, but to the sheriff, who sends his precept, under his hand and seal, to the principal magistrate within the city and borough, (wherein by reason of the local jurisdiction he cannot interfere,) directing him to comply with the substance of the writ, which is shortly set forth.

In county elections the writ does not direct the time, place, and manner of election with sufficient minuteness; but these are supplied by several statutes which ordain, that the sheriff shall, within two days after the receipt of the writ, cause proclamation at the usual place of election, of a special court, to be holden there for

purpose of such election only, any day except Sunday, not later than the sixteenth day, nor earlier than the tenth, from the day of making such proclamation, and to proceed then and there as at a county court, or adjourned county court, under the laws in being; and he is required to go to election between the hours of eight and eleven in the forenoon. The county court must be held at the most public and usual place of election within the county, where it hath been usually held for forty years last past; and the sheriff is forbidden to adjourn the court to any other place, without consent of the candidates. In the county of Hants, he may adjourn from Winchester to Newport, in the Isle of Wight, at the request of one of the candidates. And so essential is the place of election prescribed by the statute, that when any particular circumstance requires a variation, the legislature itself must interpose to authorize it. Therefore when prisoners were stationed at Winchester, who required a guard, the soldiery being, by other statutes, ordered to be removed during the election, it was enacted that the election should be held at New Alresford, and not at Winchester.

In city and borough elections, the sheriff, being originally under no special or express regulation, used frequently to detain the writ, and neglect to issue the precept, and often would take upon himself to make the return of citizens or burgesses as elected, when, in truth, there had been no election. For remedy of these abuses several statutes have provided, that the sheriff shall issue his precept within three days after the receipt of the writ, and deliver, or cause the same to be delivered, to the proper returning officer, and no other, who is to indorse the date of the receipt in presence of the person delivering it. In the Cinque Ports, the time for issuing the precept was enlarged to six days. The returning officer of the city or borough was formerly under no particular direction of time or place, for proceeding to the election, provided he was ready to make his return within the period required by the writ; but it has been enacted, that he should proceed to the election within eight days from the receipt of the precept, giving four days notice, in which he must express the purpose of the meeting, as well as at the time, and place; and not state it to be a meeting, generally. The place of election must be within the district, and ought to be in the guildhall; and though there is no statute making that necessary, yet if it were held in any other place, contrary to the usual course, which should occasion a prejudice

to any of the candidates, it would probably make the election void.

For the prevention of undue influence many regulations are adopted.

When the time and place of election, either in counties or boroughs, are fixed, all soldiers quartered there are to remove, at least one day before the election, to the distance of two miles or more; and not to return till one day after the poll is ended. Riots have been frequently determined to make an election void: by vote of the house of commons, no lord of parliament, or lord lieutenant of a county, has any right to interfere in the election of commons; and, by statute, the lord-warden of the Cinque Ports shall not recommend any members there. It is also enacted, that no candidate shall, after the date (usually called the *taste*) or after the ordering of the writs, that is, after the signing of the warrants to the chancellor for issuing them; or after the vacancy, give any money or entertainment to the electors, or promise to give any, either to any particular persons, or to the place in general, in order to his being elected; on pain of being incapable to serve for that place in that parliament. And if any money, gift, office, employment, or reward, be given to any voter, at any time, in order to influence him to give, or withhold, his vote, as well he that takes as he that offers, such bribe, forfeits 500*l.* and is for ever disabled from voting and holding any office in any corporation; unless before conviction, he will discover some other offender of the same kind, and then he is indemnified for his own offence.

On the day fixed for the election, the returning officer is first to take an oath against bribery, and for the due execution of his office. It is then used in cases where a contest is expected, that the persons intending to be candidates are put in nomination by their respective friends; and generally they address the electors themselves. The returning officer then requires a shew of hands on behalf each candidate, and declares who of them, in his judgment, has a majority. The party to whose disadvantage the declaration is made, by himself, or any elector, demands a poll. In this place it may be necessary to observe, that a candidate is not precluded from offering himself, because he was not put in nomination the first day; a new one may be proposed at any time during the poll; but the electors who have once given their suffrages cannot retract, or alter them, in consideration of that, or any other circumstance.

By several statutes it is enacted, that the

poll shall commence on the day demanded, or on the next, unless Sunday, and then upon the following day; and not to continue more than fifteen days, Sundays excepted; and the poll is thereby required to be kept open each day during its continuance, for seven hours at least, between the hours of eight and eight. In county elections, the sheriff, or, in his absence, the under-sheriff, with such others as he shall depute, proceed to take the poll immediately on its being demanded. The clerks are to take it in the presence of the sheriff or under-sheriff, or such as shall be deputed; and the sheriff, or under-sheriff, swear the clerks truly and indifferently to take such poll, and to set down the name of the freeholder, the place where his freehold lies, and for whom he is polled. The sheriff, or, in his absence, his under-sheriff, appoints, for such candidate, such one person as he shall nominate, to be inspector of every clerk appointed to take the poll. Booths are erected at the expence of the candidates, proportionate to the hundreds within the county, not exceeding fifteen in number; and a clerk appointed to take the poll at each booth; and lists are made out of the towns, villages, parishes, or hamlets, in each hundred, rape, or districts, and a copy delivered to each candidate on request: and none are to vote for land lying in another hundred, town, or parish, except in those mentioned in the lists of such booth, unless the lands lie in some place not mentioned in the lists. Elections for cities and other places proceed under nearly the same regulations; and for protecting the rights of the candidates, counsel are allowed to attend and discuss, before the returning officer, any objections which may be made to the voters.

The rights and powers of the returning officer, in these cases, do not appear to be clearly ascertained. He must, if required, oblige the candidates, or either of them, to swear to their qualifications, but he cannot judge of their disability. He may oblige the electors to swear to their qualifications, age, religion, and exemption from bribery; and, on objection taken to any of them, may hear the objection discussed by counsel; but the evidence of the voter is conclusive in the case, no other testimony can, during the election, be adduced; and it is very doubtful whether the voter is obliged to answer any question tending to prevent him from exercising the franchise which he claims. If a person having a right to vote, is hindered by the presiding officer, an action on the case will lie; but it would be incumbent on the plaintiff to prove that the obstruction was

wilful and malicious. If the freedom of election is violated by any riotous and tumultuous proceedings, the sheriff may take the offenders into custody; but whether he may commit, where the election is not obstructed in any manner amounting to a breach of the peace, may admit of some doubt.

SCRUTINY.—A poll protracted to the latest moment, must be closed at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the fifteenth day; and the returning officer must then immediately, or on the next day, publicly declare the names of the persons who have a majority of voices; and forthwith make a return accordingly, unless a scrutiny is demanded by any candidate, or by two or more of the electors, which he shall deem it necessary to grant. In that case, he is to proceed thereupon; but so as that, in all cases of a general election, if he has the return of the writ, he shall cause a return of the members to be filed in the crown office, on or before the day on which the writ is returnable; and if he acts under precept, he shall make a return of that instrument at least six days before the return of the writ; but if it is not a general election, then, in case of a scrutiny, a return of the member shall be made within thirty days after the close of the poll. Upon a scrutiny, the returning officer cannot compel any witness to be sworn, though the statute gives him the power of administering an oath to those who consent to take it. Where there are objections to votes on each side, he must decide upon them alternately.

RETURN.—The scrutiny being finished, the sheriff must make a return of the persons who have a majority on the revised poll within the time limited by law. The words of the writ, so far as they relate to the return, are, "and the names of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, so to be elected, you cause to be inserted, in certain indentures to be thereupon made between you and those who shall be present at such election, and them at the day and place aforesaid you cause to come, &c. &c. And that the election in your full county, so made distinctly and openly, under your seal, and the seals of those who shall be present at such election, you do certify to us, in our chancery, at the day and place aforesaid, without delay, remitting to us one part of the aforesaid indentures annexed to these presents, together with this writ." The certificate of the election is required to be the same both in county and borough elections; that is, by indentures, under the seals of the electors, and of the

returning officer, who seals a counterpart. This practice has been constantly complied with, and seems analogous to proceedings of inquisition before the sheriff and coroner, who return their inquests under seal. Any other mode of making the return has been held bad, but amenable.

For a false return, the sheriff, by the old statutes of Henry VI., forfeits 100*l.* and the returning officer in boroughs, 40*l.* For offences against the act of 25 Geo. III. c. 84, they are punishable by information or indictment, to which no *nolle prosequi* or *cesset processus* can be entered; and if any sheriff or returning officer shall wilfully delay, neglect, or refuse, duly to return any person who ought to be returned, the party may, on the decision of a select committee in his favour, sue such returning officer, in any court of record at Westminster, or the court of sessions in Scotland; and shall recover double the damages he shall sustain by reason thereof, with full costs of suit. Where the right of election is doubtful, and consequently what candidates are duly elected, the returning officer may, and for his own safety, ought to make a double return. But this must be done on the returning officer's own judgment, not on the agreement of the parties. When the election is over, the returning officer is bound, under a penalty of 500*l.* to deliver forthwith a copy of the poll to any person desiring it, and paying a reasonable charge for writing it. And the sheriff must, within twenty days after a county election, deliver upon oath to the clerk of the peace, all the poll books of such election, without any embezzlement or alteration; and where there are more clerks of the peace than one, the original poll books to one of the clerks, and attested copies to the rest, to be kept among the records of the county.

PETITION.—The persons returned according to the forms above described are the sitting members, until the house of commons, upon petition, shall adjudge the return to be false and illegal. By the statute 10 Geo. III. c. 16, called the Grenville act, explained, amended, and improved by several succeeding acts of the legislature, a tribunal is erected and regulated for determining the merits of contested elections. By these statutes, any person interested may present a petition, complaining of an undue election; but one subscriber of the petition must enter into a recognizance, himself in 200*l.* with two sureties of 100*l.* each, to appear and support his petition; and then the house appoint a day beyond fourteen days after the commencement of the session, or the return

of the writ, and give notice to the petitioners and the sitting members to attend the bar of the house on that day by themselves, their counsel, or agents; which day may be altered; but notice must be given of the new appointed day. On the day fixed, if one hundred members do not attend, the house adjourns from day to day, except over Sundays, and for any number of days over Christmas-day, Whit-Sunday, and Good-Friday. And when one hundred or more members are present, the house shall proceed to no other business, except swearing in members, receiving reports from committees, amending returns, attending his majesty or commissioners in the house of lords, receiving messages from the lords, or, on days appointed for the trial of any articles of impeachment exhibited by the commons in parliament, the business necessary for that purpose; then the petitioners, their counsel, and agents are ordered to the bar, the door locked, the orders of the day read, and the names of all the members belonging to the house, written or printed on separate pieces of parchment of equal size, are put into six boxes or glasses in equal numbers, and the clerk draws a name from each of the glasses, in rotation, which name is read by the speaker; and if the person is present, and not disqualified, it is put down, and in this manner they proceed till forty-nine such names are collected. But besides these forty-nine, each party selects out of the whole number present, one person who is to be his nominee. Members who have voted at that election, or who are petitioners, or are petitioned against, cannot serve; and persons who are sixty years of age, or who have served before, are excused if they require it; and others who can shew any material reason, may also be excused by the indulgence of the house. After forty-nine names are so drawn, lists of them are given to the respective parties, who withdraw, and alternately strike off one (the petitioners beginning) till they are reduced to thirteen; and these thirteen, with the two nominees, constitute the select committee. If there are three parties, they alternately strike off one; and in that case the thirteen choose the two nominees. The members of the committee thus formed are then ordered by the house to meet within twenty-four hours; and they cannot adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, except over Sundays, Christmas-Day, and Good-Friday, without leave of the house; and no member of the committee can absent himself without the like leave, upon special cause verified upon oath. The committee cannot originally proceed to busi-

ness with fewer than thirteen members; but after they have sat fourteen days, twelve, and after twenty-five days, eleven members are sufficient. If for three successive days the requisite number fail in their attendance, the committee is dissolved. They continue to sit, notwithstanding a prorogation of parliament. They are all sworn at the table of the house, that they will give a true judgment according to the evidence; and every question is determined by a majority. They may send for witnesses, and examine them upon oath.—When the whole evidence is heard, they report to the house whether the election be a due election or void; and also whether the petition or defence be frivolous and vexatious, in which case the party aggrieved shall recover costs: and the house, on being informed of such report by the chairman of the committee, order the same to be entered in their journals, and give the necessary directions for altering or confirming the return, or for issuing a new writ, or for carrying such determination into execution, as the case may require.

But when the committee are of opinion that the merits of a petition depend upon a question, respecting the right of election, or the appointment of a returning officer, they require the counsel of the respective parties to deliver a statement of the right for which they contend, and the committee then report to the house those statements with their judgments thereupon; and if no person petition within a twelve month, or within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session, to oppose such judgment, it is final and conclusive for ever. But if such a petition be presented, then, before the day appointed for the consideration of it, any other person, upon this petition, may be admitted to defend the judgment, and a second committee are appointed exactly in the same manner with the first; the decision of which committee puts an end to all further litigation on the point in question.

EFFECTS OF ELECTIONS.—The individual thus elected and returned, becomes the representative of the commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and not the delegate or agent of the particular place for which he takes his seat.

[To be continued.]

Antonia, a Poem; with Notes descriptive of the Plague in Malta. By Murdo Young. 8vo. 5s. Longman & Co. London, 1818.

This is a very affecting tale, narrated

in a very interesting, and we may add (what we wish we could always say,) in a very natural manner. It is written in stanzas of twenty couplets each, but which do not always evince the strictest regard to correctness of versification. The reader, however, who is not very fastidious in this respect, will soon forget the false rhymes, which present themselves, in the superior interest excited by the story. The tender passion, of course, is the subject of the poet's lay, and, it is but justice to him, to state that we have rarely seen it touched with more delicacy and fidelity than he has portrayed it. The fable, which is very simple, is briefly this:—

Antonia, the heroine, is the daughter of 'Francisco, noble, and Langema, fair'; lovely and accomplished, her hand and heart are solicited by several noble Maltese youths of whom Orlando, 'her match in all save fortune' is beloved in return. He embarks on a commercial expedition, with a view to acquire a fortune worthy of his mistress; and during his absence Dylrook, an opulent but infirm suitor, obtains her father's promise of Antonia's hand. The day is fixed for her involuntary nuptials.

They wait the Bridegroom—but indulgent art
And threats are vain to melt the maiden's heart

The hour is gone that should have brought
He comes not yet! while hope and wonder look.
Behold his harbinger!—but all desery
We in his face, and wildness in his eye!
He hastes to mar their Hymenean scene
With tidings dread—"The Pest and Quarantine"

Detain Dylrook in perilous distress!

Vale! mourns—be aware whom ye embrace!"—

A secret horror chilled parental pride—

Dispersed the guests—and saved the destined

Bride;

Suspended pleasure in the dread of pain,
While desolation urged his woeful reign.

The plague, which is communicated by this messenger, speedily diffuses itself through Francisco's house; the unfeeling father and his wife become its victims; their house is delivered to the flames which destroy their all; and Antonia, a wretched outcast, avoided by every one as infected, at length plunges into the ocean in despair. She is however rescued from a watery grave by Morans, a noble Maltese, who had been one of her admirers, but on her rejecting him, had

turned corsair. His enquiries concerning his family and friends, naturally introduce some affecting details, respecting the ravages of the plague, which interest the reader the more deeply, because they are founded on facts that actually occurred, during the prevalence of that tremendous scourge at Malta, in the year 1813. As Moran is carrying off his fair prize, a Greek vessel comes in sight—a conflict ensues—Moran is slain, and Antonia is restored to her brother Cantore, and her lover Orlando, who were both on board.

We extract the following passages, in which the progress of the pestilence is described, not as being the best of the poem, but as those which may be most conveniently detached, and also on account of our author's note, which presents a faithful and striking delineation of the ravages of the plague in Malta during the year 1813.

God of the Just! and Guardian of the Free!
What scenes arise on anguished memory!
From streets depopulated—towns forlorn—
Nights red with ruin lighting in the morn!
From Feeling's wreck—from Nature's mortal throes—

Where shall I turn—not meet appalling
Envenomed plague!—that terror of mankind,
Destroyed the social sympathies of mind—
Subdued the proud—the humble heart distrust,
Bade joy be sad—and beauty be unblest!
Spread through the Isle its overwhelming gloom,

And daily dug the nightly glutted tomb!
Men—women—babes—promiscuous, crowd the scene,

Till morning chase their bearers from the green!
Reflection sickens at the tragic tale,
Where lamentation's murmurs fed the gale—
Where every face betrayed the secret dread—
Who extol'd swell'd the number of the dead!
Self-preservation mutually began
To break the chain uniting man to man.
Commerce departed—strangers shunned the bay—
And gaunt Starvation perished where he lay!

.....

From street to street contagion's venom spread
Where guilt diffused, and hunger touch'd the bread.

Even now remembrance shudders to retrace
One moving scene that time may not efface:
Before mine eye starvation's terrors appear,
Implored bread—by famine made how dear!
A sound that man whose breath is pestilence
They crowd—buy—touch—and bear contagion thence.

Behold affection haste with panting breath,
To bless her children with the feast of—death!

Each fondly presses to her bounteous treat,
And each receives what hunger longs to eat.
Delighted all!—Good heaven!—it may not
last!—

One giddy falls—while all look on, aghast!
Another falls—while fondness lifts the first,
A third reels round—with pestilence accursed.
Let feeling paint her agonizing throes—
The fallen are dead—herself will soon be so—
The blasting bread drops from their hands,
abhorred—

And all expire around the lonely board!"

The following is our author's illustrative account of the plague in Malta, in the year 1813.

Having been in Malta in the year 1813, during the prevalence of the plague in that island, and having seen no description of its ravages since my arrival in this country, I am induced to give a brief account of its appearance, progress, and termination.

As this account will tend to throw considerable light on the text, I propose, instead of breaking it into detached notes, to give a continued relation of the plague, interspersing my narrative, where necessary, with quotations from the poem:—and I pledge myself for the authenticity of whatever is here asserted.

About the beginning of May, 1813, a rumour was propagated that the plague had made its appearance in the city of La-Valette, the capital of Malta. This report was treated with ridicule by the Maltese faculty, and with merriment by the populace. However, in a few days, symptoms of sickness exhibited themselves in the house of a person who had recently received some leather from the Levant. This man's child was taken ill, and died suddenly. His wife shared the same fate: and, after having been carried to the quarantine hospital or lazaretto, he, too, fell a sacrifice to the unknown disease.

The dissolution of this family created for some time an alarm, which wavered between hope and fear, till, all at once, the pestilence burst forth in various parts of the town, and

Suspended pleasure in the dread of pain,
While desolation urged his woful reign!

Amusements ceased—places of public worship were shut up:—for it was confidently asserted, that infected persons having gone thither, communicated the evil to the multitude, and thereby conducted to its general diffusion.

The unusual heat of the sun at this time, joined with the want of sea breezes, rendered La-Valette so intolerably disagreeable, that many of the higher orders suddenly departed into the interior of the island; but notwithstanding all their precautions,

they carried the plague along with them. In the early stages of its progress, the victims of this disease lingered about a week before they expired; but now it became so virulent, that a man fell lifeless in the street! People observed him stagger, reel round, and sink in convulsions, but none would venture near him—life was dear to all—and there was no power to compel them. Persuasion was used in vain; for it was immediately retorted—*Go yourself!* One might as well ask them to rouse a lion from his slumber, as to bear the victim to his grave. The time was critical, as the burning sun would soon putrify the body, and thereby infect the air. In this dilemma it was suggested to

Haste to the cell where misery holds the gate,
And lingering hours in gloomy horrors wait.
Present the felon with a just reward,
And promise liberty, so long debarred.—
Behold! he starts—expression lights his eyes—
And hopes tumultuous in his bosom rise!
His friends partake the fervour of his flame!
And rush to freedom from the vale of shame!

They went, indeed, but their devotion only exchanged a prison for a grave—they all expired!

Prohibitory orders were now issued, commanding all persons from appearing in the streets, with the exception of those who had passports from the Governor, or the Board of Health. The consequence of this necessary precaution seemed to be, that the disease abated considerably, and very nearly ceased to exist. But while the rigour of quarantine was relaxing, and the intercourse of business renewing, the plague suddenly re-appeared. This was owing to the reprehensible avarice of mercilese individuals, who had been employed to burn the furniture, clothes, &c. belonging to infected houses, but who, instead of effectually performing their duty, had secreted some articles of value and some wearing apparel, which they now sold to needy people, who, ignorant of the consequence, strutted in the splendid garb of pestilence to a nameless grave!

The plague now raged with accumulated horrors; and the lazaretto being insufficient to contain one half of the sick, who were daily crowding in, temporary hospitals were, at a very great expense, erected outside of the town. Indeed no expence was spared to overcome the evil. But the manifest incapacity of the native doctors, or rather quacks, was worthy of their cowardice. They were wofully deficient in anatomy, and never had any distinct idea of symptoms, cause, or effect. Their knowledge extended no farther than commonplace medicine—and herbs,—to the use

and application of which old women, in all countries, have equal pretensions.

What can we hope from ignorance and fear,
Presumption vain, and arrogance severe?—
What can we hope from men who hardly know
If a virus or nerves the current flow?
Who feel the pulse by *præxy*? and assure
With shrugging shoulders—*thou art past a cure!*

These unfeeling quacks could never be prevailed upon to approach within three yards of any patient whom they visited. They carried an opera glass, with which they examined the diseased person in a hurried manner, being always ready to make their escape if any one approached near enough to touch them. I witnessed a ludicrous proof of their selfish terror, while the plague was under the same roof with myself. While a quack was looking in the above manner at the *attendant* upon the person infected, and enquiring how he felt, &c. &c. the sick man walked up to the quack, and exhibited the part affected: the charlatan, not being aware of this, felt so confounded on perceiving him so near, that, in his anxiety to gain the door, he actually *pushed the infected man* from him, and hurried away!—However, the poor man's apprehensions were soon quieted, for

The sons of science *personally* give
Restoring balm, and bid the patient live!

It is but justice to except from this character of the Maltese faculty one gentleman, who, having travelled on the continent of Europe, had made himself master of the various branches of his profession: I am sorry to add, that he fell a sacrifice to his humanity in the behalf of his countrymen.

About the middle of summer the plague became so deadly, that the number of its victims increased to an alarming degree—from fifty to seventy-five daily—the number falling sick was equal—indeed greater. Such was the printed report of the Board of Health:—but the real extent of the calamity was not known; for people had such dreadful apprehensions of the plague-hospitals, whither every person was carried along with the sick from the infected houses, that they actually denied the existence of the disease in their families, and buried its victim in the house or garden. These were horrible moments! Other miseries of mankind bear no parallel to the calamities of the plague. The sympathy which relatives feel for the wounded and the dying, in battle, is but the shadow of that heart-rending affliction inspired by the ravages of pestilence. In the first the scene is far removed, and were it even present to the view, the comparison fades. Conceive in the same house the beholder, the sickening,

and the dying: to help is dreadful! and to refuse assistance is unnatural! It is like the shipwrecked mariner trying to rescue his drowning companion, and sinking with him into the same oblivious grave!

Indeed, the better feelings of the heart were quenched by this appalling evil, which subdued the proud—the humble heart distressed—and the natives who ventured to remove the sick and the dead shared their fate in such numbers, that great apprehensions were entertained, lest, in a short time, none would be found to perform this melancholy office—but

Grecians came—a death-determined band,
Hell in their face—and horror in their hand!
Clad in oil-leather, these daring and ferocious Greeks volunteered their services effectually: but their number was so small, that recourse was had to the prisoners of war for assistance.

What will not man for liberty perform?—
Brave frowning death—and brave the whelming storm!

Rise, greatly rise, beyond what'er appeal,
Or, true to freedom, unrepining fall!

With a handsome reward, and the promise of gaining their liberty at the expiration of the plague, the French and Italian prisoners swept the streets, cleared and white-washed the infected houses, burning their furniture, &c. till we saw

Nights red with ruin—lightning in the morn!

They did not all escape the evil:—but I have seen some of them, when duty led them near the prisons where their friends were confined, climb up to the chimney top of the infected house, and being

Free from plague, in danger's dread employ,
Wave to their friends in openness of joy!

The ignorance of the native faculty was now assisted by the arrival of reputed plague-doctors from Smyrna. These strangers excited great interest; and treated the malady with unbecoming contempt. They related the vehemence of pestilence in their country, where it was nothing unusual, when the morning arose, to find from one to three or four hundred persons in the streets and fields, stretched in the dewy air of death!—That the promptitude of the people was commensurate with the evil! for wherever a corpse was found, two men unbound their sashes, rolled them round the head and feet of the body, and hurried with it to the grave. However, they seemed to have left their knowledge at home; for though their indifference was astonishing, and their intrepidity most praise-worthy—entering into the vilest and most forbidding places—building the sick, the dying, and

the dead—the nature of this disease completely baffled their exertions, and defied their skill:—

Spread through the isle its overwhelming gloom,
And daily dug the nightly glutted tomb!

The *casals* or villages of *Burhicarra*, *Zebbug*, and *Curmi*, suffered lamentably; the last most severely, on account of its moist situation. The work of death was familiar to all: and black covered vehicles, to which the number of victims made it necessary to have recourse, rendered the evil still more ghastly. In these vehicles the dead were huddled together—

Men—women—babes—promiscuous, crowd the scene,

Till morning chase their bearers from the green.
Large pits had been previously scooped out, and thither the dead were conveyed at night, and tumbled in from these vehicles, in the same manner as in this country rubbish is thrown from carts. They fled the approach of morning, lest the frequency of their visits should fill the inhabitants with more alarming apprehensions. The silence of day was not less dreary than the dark parade of night. That silence was now and then broken by the dismal cry for the “Dead!” as the unhallowed bier passed along the streets, preceded and followed by guards. The miseries of disease contributed to bring on the horrors of famine? The island is very populous, and cannot support itself. Trade was at a stand—the bays were forsaken—and strangers, appearing off the harbour, on perceiving the yellow flag of quarantine, paused awhile, and raised our expectations only to depress our feelings more bitterly by their departure.

Sicily is the parent granary of Malta, but, though the Sicilians had provisions on board their boats ready to come over, on hearing of the plague they absolutely refused to put to sea. The British commodore in Syracuse was not to be trifled with in this manner, and left it to their choice, either to go to Malta, or to the bottom of the deep. They preferred the former; but, on their arrival at home, neither solicitation nor threat could induce their return. In this forlorn state the *Moors* generously offered their services, and supplied the isle with provisions, which were publicly distributed; but the extreme insolence and brutality of the creatures employed in that office very often tended to make the hungry loathe that food which, a moment before, they craved to eat.

In autumn the plague unexpectedly declined, and business began partly to revive. But every face betrayed a misgiving lest it should return as formerly. People felt as sailors do on the sudden cessation of a storm,

when the wind changes to the opposite point of the compass, only to blow with redoubled fury. Their conjecture was but too well founded. The plague returned a third time, from a more melancholy cause than formerly: two men, who must have known themselves to be infected, sold bread in the streets—the poor starving inhabitants bought it, and caught the infection, as described in the poem. One of these scoundrels fell a victim to the disease, the other fled; but his career was short—the quarantine guard shot him in his endeavour to escape. This guard was composed of natives, who paraded the streets, having power to take up any person found abroad without passport. This may illustrate Antonia's situation. The street of Pozzi was entirely depopulated, with the exception of one solitary girl, who remained about the house of her misery like one of those spirits that are supposed to haunt mortality in the stillness of the grave!

A thousand anecdotes might be related from what fell under my own observation, but they are all so touchingly sad, that I must omit them to spare the soft breast of sympathy. Of Robella's* fate, how painful soever it may seem, I was a melancholy witness. That of Lorenzo* does not come up to reality. On his return to Valetta from Florjauna, whither he had been visiting his father-in-law, he called at his father's house; but the emblem of the plague, a yellow ball painted on the door, bespoke his fate! Still on his way home, he called at his grandfather's, and met, at the door, the remains of the old man, on their passage to the grave!

Fancy may conjure up a thousand horrors, but there is one scene, which, when imagination keeps within the verge of probability, it will not be easy to surpass. About three hundred of the convalescent were conveyed to a temporary lazaretto, or ruinous building, in the vicinity of Fort Angelo: thither some more were taken afterwards—but it was like touching gunpowder with lightning—infection spread from the last, and such a scene ensued “as even imagination fears to trace.” The catastrophe of the black-hole at Calcutta bears no comparison to this: there, it was suffocation—here, it was the blasting breath of pestilence—the living—t e dying—and the dead, in one putrescent grave! Curses, prayers, and delirium, mingled in one groan of horror, till the shuddering hand of death hushed the agonies of nature!

A singular calamity befel one of the holy Brotherhood:—his maid-servant having

* Persons, whose melancholy histories are feelingly described in the Poem.

gone to draw some water, did not return: the priest felt uneasy at long absence, and, calling her in vain, went to the draw-well in quest of her—she was drowned! He laid hold of the rope with the intention of helping her—and in that act was found, standing in the calm serenity of death!

The plague usually attacked the sufferer with giddiness and want of appetite—apathy ensued. An abscess formed under each armpit, and one on the groin. It was the practice to dissipate these; and if that could be done, the patient survived; if not, the abscess grew of a livid colour, and suppurated. Then was the critical moment—of life or dissolution.

The rains of December, and the cool breezes of January, dispelled the remains of the plague in La Valette: but it existed for some months longer in the villages. The disease, which was supposed to have originated from putrid vegetables, and other matter, peculiarly affected the natives. There were only twelve deaths of British residents during its existence in the island; and these deaths were ascertained to have followed from other and indubitable causes. Cleanliness was found to be the best preventive against the power of the disease, the ravages of which were greater in the abodes of poverty and wretchedness. Every precaution was wisely taken by the former, and by the present Governor. The soldiers were every morning lightly moistened with oil, which proceeded in constant exhalation from the heat of their bodies and thereby prevented the possibility of the contagion affecting them. Tobacco was profusely smoked, and burnt in the dwellings of the inhabitants, who, during the prolonged quarantine, felt very uneasy to resume business. They beguiled their evenings by walking on the terrace, the tops of the houses being all, or principally, flat. There, friends and lovers used to enjoy the pleasure of beholding each other at a distance, while

Retracing long those walks with weary feet,
They cursed the fate which warned them not
to meet!

When the quarantine ceased, they hastened eagerly to learn the fate of their friends, in the same manner as sailors hurry below after battle, to see how many of their messmates have survived to share in the dream of glory!

Before leaving Malta, I had the melancholy satisfaction of standing on the ruins of the plague-hospital, which had been burnt to ashes—that place where so many hopes and fears were hushed to rest! It gave rise to dismal recollections!

May none of my readers ever behold the miseries of the plague, or endure the lingering tantalization of the quarantine!

Transactions of the Society, instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; with the premiums offered in the year 1817. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Cadell and Davies, London, 1818.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, was instituted at London by a few public spirited individuals, for the avowed purpose of exciting emulation and industry in the improvement of ingenious and commercial arts, the various branches of Agriculture, &c. Its importance and utility soon gained it a very considerable accession of members and subscribers; by whose voluntary subscriptions and also from some legacies bequeathed in the course of more than sixty years, it has expended *upwards of eighty thousand pounds* in conferring honorary and pecuniary rewards on numerous individuals, whose useful inventions, discoveries and improvements, came within the objects of the Society's plan.

Although the society from an early period of its existence, communicated to the public the important facts which had come under its notice, through the medium of the "*Memoirs of Agriculture and other Economical Arts*" by Mr. Dossie, and through other works, it did not commence the regular publication of its transactions until the year 1783. Since that time thirty-five volumes have appeared; and altogether present a body of practical information, highly beneficial to the country, and equally honourable to the Society.

The volume now under consideration is introduced by a preface, from the committee of correspondence and papers, containing a summary view of the volume, and a handsome tribute to the memory of their late respected and indefatigable secretary, Dr. Taylor, whose portrait is prefixed to the volume.

The amenity of his manners, the zeal and cordial activity with which he fulfilled the various duties of his station, being yet recent in the recollection of the individual Members of the Society, require no eulogy. In early life he was engaged in the busi-

ness of calico-printing, at the time when by the concurrent application of chemical and mechanical knowledge to the manufacture of cotton goods, the first impulse was given which has since carried this branch of our national industry to its present almost incredible magnitude. Among the meritorious contributors to the rapid progress of this manufacture, justice requires that the name of Dr. Charles Taylor be recorded. The idea of printing by machinery appears to have originated with him, and so active was he in the application of the then recent discoveries of Berthollet, as to be the first who produced for sale in the Manchester market an entire piece of calico bleached by oxymuriatic acid. The opulence which flowed so exuberantly on many of his fellow townsmen did not find its way to him, and he was glad to retire from the various harassing circumstances attendant on the active pursuits of commerce to the less anxious, though scarcely less active situation of Secretary to this Institution. The place which he had acquired by an arduous and honourable competition, he occupied with credit to himself, and benefit to the Society, till the advanced progress of a mortal and painful disease disqualified him from farther bodily activity: still his heart and his affections hovered round their accustomed resort, and among the last objects of his solicitude was the welfare of a Society to which, from habit and taste, he had become most warmly attached.

The preface is succeeded by a list of the Society's officers, and of the premiums, one hundred and ninety-eight in number, which are offered for the attainment of the various objects specified. These lists are followed by the papers communicated to the Society, which are classed under the several heads of Agriculture, Chemistry, Polite Arts, Manufactures, and Mechanics.

AGRICULTURE.

In this important department, we have an interesting account of the plantation of 212 acres with 985,300 forest trees, by J. Lawson, Esq. of Old Mill, near Elgin; for which the Society's gold medal was awarded to him. The silver Isis medals were presented to the Earl of Jersey and Henry Grant, Esq. for embanking *three hundred acres of marsh land from the sea*. By this improvement the land, which was formerly worth not more than 5s. per acre, is ren-

dered worth 40 or 50s. without any further expence being incurred by the landlord.

To Mrs. D'Oyley, of Red Car, near Gisborough, the silver medal was given, for the culture of bull-rushes; which, few of our readers need to be informed, have been consumed in vast quantities by the chair-makers. This lady's method of cultivating the bull-rushes was, merely to divide and plant the roots, which the farmers were obliged to throw out from the river Triske, on account of their obstructing the current: but on a large scale she recommends that they should be raised from seed, which may be easily procured at the end of the year, when it is fully ripe. It should be sown in the spring, in a low situation, after the floods have subsided, on a tender light soil, where it should remain a year or two. Mrs. D. however, does not recollect to have seen any above a foot and a half high, that were not growing at least that depth in water. Whenever rushes were planted, the workmen threw a line across the ponds, and forced the roots into the mud, with a three-pronged fork, in rows, ten inches asunder. Where, however, the water is not too deep, it is a more ready and safe way for the man to press them down with his foot. When properly cultivated, the rushes grow as rank as corn, and probably average the same quantity per acre, shooting three or four times as high.

Trifling as the subject of this communication may seem, it is one of very considerable importance in a commercial point of view. The chair-makers, coopers, and others, who use immense quantities of bull-rushes, are chiefly dependent upon Holland for their supplies; which during war are scanty, irregular, and dear. Mrs. D. has conferred a valuable service upon the country, in thus pointing out a method by which to convert ponds that are occasionally overflowed, into use and profit.

CHEMISTRY.

This class offers only three papers: but they are all of very considerable importance.

The first is a collection of receipts for making enamel colours, and for

staining glass, for which the Society voted twenty guineas to Mr. R. Wynn. Explicit instructions are given for preparing and applying the colours, for which we must refer to the volume itself. The resources of modern chemistry, may probably simplify and improve some of the receipts; but, as a register of actual practice, in a branch of art for the most part involved in secrecy and empiricism, it possesses sterling value.

Mr. Callender's *Method of seasoning Mahogany*, for which the Society rewarded him, is both simple and efficacious. The following is his process:—

Having provided a steam-tight wooden box, capable of holding conveniently such pieces of mahogany as are fit for chairs, &c. he adapts to it a pipe from a boiler, by means of which he fills the box (after the mahogany has been put into it) with steam, the temperature of which is about equal to that of boiling water. The time required for wood, an inch and a half thick, is about two hours; and pieces of this thickness are stated to become sufficiently dry to work after being placed in a warm room or workshop for twenty-four hours.

By this treatment, the wood is somewhat improved in its general colour, and those blemishes which are technically called *green veins*, are entirely removed. The eggs or larvæ, also, of any insects which may be contained in the wood, will be destroyed by the heat.

Two very important advantages are said to result from Mr. Callender's process.

In the first place, *a considerable part of the capital*, which is vested in wood lying to season during many months, *may be saved*. And

Secondly, as none of the small wood, from two to six inches thick, is ever seasoned, according to the usual course of trade, chair, ballustrades, and similar articles, which are usually made of such wood, must necessarily be very subject to warp, which inconvenience is prevented by adopting the expeditious mode of seasoning above described.

The next article is an account of a new *Steam Safety Lamp*, founded on

the fact, that the mixture of steam with the carburetted hydrogen of coal mines prevents the gas from exploding. For this very important contrivance the public are indebted to Dr. Clanny, of Bishop's Wearmouth, whose meritorious efforts in the construction of safety lamps, have, in former years attracted the favourable notice of the Society of Arts. The structure of this lamp, for which the society awarded Dr. C. their gold medal, it is impossible to describe or to understand without the aid of the engraving which accompanies it. We may, however, remark from the various trials, which have been made with Dr. C's contrivance, that it has been found an admirable preventive of explosion in mines. These lamps may be constructed of any size, from eight inches in height to more than three feet. When much light is required, the lamps must be made large. The steam is constantly extricated in them, and in considerable quantity, which not only keeps the whole apparatus cool, but is likewise an excellent medium for causing the fire damp to burn silently, and without explosion at the wick of the oil lamp. The strength of light afforded by these lamps is stated to be so great, that it may be thrown to a considerable distance by a mirror or mirrors in those parts of a mine, where there may be such a scarcity of oxygene, that no light can be supported, and where the pitmen have hitherto been obliged to carry on their work in darkness, as is frequently the case in coal-mines. It is further added, that these lamps have given a clear light for 16 hours, without trimming or a second supply of oil.

The last article which is of considerable importance in a culinary point of view, is a *Method of preparing an Extract of Sprats*, by Mr. Stiles, of Norwich, to whom a silver medal and ten guineas were voted. This extract or essence is of two kinds, liquid and solid; and the method by which he prepares it, is as follows:

He commences by salting and curing any quantity of sprats, according to the method described in the 31st volume of the transactions of the society.* He then

* As many of our readers may not be in

pours the sprats with their liquor into a copper, and brings them to a boil-

possession of this volume, we transcribe the process referred to for their information.

Take 4530 herrings (which will fill 3 barrels of 32 gallons each) procured from the fishermen the day they are caught, and before the setting of the sun if possible. With spring sheep-sheers cut off their heads, and disembowel them by cutting the belly longitudinally about 1.8th of an inch beyond the belly fins, and put the heads, bowels and roes into a copper, with six gallons of water and six pounds of salt, from the quantity allowed by government (which is 140lb. of salt per barrel), boil this mixture slowly for four hour till it becomes a pulp, then strain it through a clean hair sieve, and when you have drained the liquor, cast the dregs into a press, within a horsehair bag, and compress the dregs forcibly to discharge all the contained liquid, when this liquid has stood till perfectly cold, an oil will arise on the surface which must be carefully removed, then press the liquor through a clean hair sieve, and preserve it safe.

After taking off the heads and disembowelling the herrings, as above mentioned, take the bodies and put them into sea water, in a large tub provided for the purpose, 500 herrings at a time, and stir them well about therein with a broom to cleanse them all from filth, then cast them into wicker baskets to drain for about 15 minutes, then take for the three barrels 1½lb. of black pepper ground, 1½lb. of ginger, ½lb. sassafras powdered, and six pounds of coarse grained raw sugar, and the remainder of the salt allowed by government; mix these ingredients well together, and put this mixture and your 4500 herrings into a reservoir, and stir them well together with a stirring staff similar to what the brewers use when mashing, let them remain thus for three days, then take three thirty two gallon oak barrels, and place 1500 fish in each barrel, cooping them up as soon as the fish have shrunk so as to be compressed therein; when cooped, place the barrels on their sides, gun fashion, and pour first into each barrel one gallon of vinegar, No. 24, and then add a proportion of the liquor prepared as before mentioned, from the heads and bowels, also that from the salt and spices, all well mixed together, and let the casks be well filled up therewith, and bunged, placing them so as to be rolled about, in order that every part of the barrel be well filled, as the surest means to prevent rancidity. When you have carefully ascertained after rolling for several successive days that your casks are perfectly full, bung them down securely, and let them stand some months, when they will be fit for market.

If it so happens, that a larger quantity of fish is caught than your people can discharge of heads and bowels before the sun sets, put those fish which you cannot operate upon,

ing heat; after which they are put into hair bags and strongly pressed. The liquor thus obtained is put into a vat or any other convenient vessel for a few days, till the oil has arisen to the surface; the oil is to be removed very carefully, and the remaining liquor (called by Mr. Stiles *Essence*) will be found to be wholly free from the coarse peculiar flavour of the sprat, and to be scarcely distinguishable from the essence of anchovy.

In order to prepare the solid essence, he takes a quantity of wheaten flour and carefully dries it in a water bath for the space of 60 hours, the lumps being then broken to pieces he mixes it well, by hand, with the liquid essence till the mass is about the consistence of cream, adding at the same time a little bole armenic to give it a red colour. He then reduces the mass by farther evaporation in a water bath, stirring it constantly with a wooden spatula till it has acquired the consistence of butter; the preparation is then complete, and is packed in barrels for sale.

POLITE ARTS.

Mr. Warren's *Piano-Monitor* for correcting the errors and assisting the weak wrists of young students on the piano: Mr. Dick's *Instrument for drawing in perspective*; Mr. Warcup's invention for drawing curve lines which he terms a *Curvagraph*; and Mr. Hall's *Angulometer*, are all very useful instruments, for which their inventors were rewarded by the society; but their structure and uses are unintelligible without the aid of the engravings with which their respective descriptions are illustrated.

(after first washing them in sea water or salt water) into a reservoir with the quantity of salt allowed by government, stirring the salt and herrings together then take the first opportunity to take away the heads and bowels, and wash your fish in some of the salt liquor, then boil the heads and bowels as before, and strain this liquor through a clean hair sieve, place all your articles, as pepper, ginger, sassafras and sugar, in the reservoir with your washed herrings for three days, then proceed to barrel them, adding first one gallon of vinegar, then fill up the cask with your boiled liquor, and the pickle prepared from the spices; proceeding as above mentioned.

Sprats may be cured by the above process, with the addition of 2lb. of salt per tre pulverized for each cask of 32 gallons, it is immaterial whether they are cured with or without the heads and bowels.

MANUFACTURES.

This class presents only two papers: —one from Mr. Saddington, on a machine for covering wire in longshops or sheds; and one from Mr. Onwin, on a banding plane for cutting ornamental lines of brass and ebony, and also grooves to receive them in cabinet furniture. These papers are illustrated by engravings, without which the nature of the inventions described are unintelligible. Mr. S. was rewarded with 15 guineas, and Mr. O with the silver Isis medal.

MECHANICS.

The importance of *keeping time* correctly is admitted by all; though few comparatively, are fortunate enough to be possessed of watches that rarely, if ever, vary. Friction is one of the greatest enemies with which clock-makers have to contend, in the construction of a perfect time-keeper; because it is a resistance that continually increases, as the movement becomes foul, and varies as the oil becomes more or less liquid by the change of temperature of the atmosphere. To reduce this friction, Mr. Wynn, of Farnham, has invented a time-keeper and compensation pendulum, for which a gold medal and 20 guineas were voted to him. Besides accomplishing this important object, Mr. W.'s instrument displays much novelty and real improvement in the construction of the pendulum. Much time and unnecessarily labour are saved by Mr. James Jones's *Self-adjusting Crane*, for which he was also rewarded with a gold medal. It is impossible to convey any idea of both these useful contrivances, without referring to the plates by which the descriptions are accompanied. The same remark is applicable to Mr. Barchard's Cylindrical traversing rake, for the purpose of stirring tobacco, malt, corn, hops, &c. when drying on the kiln. To tobacco manufacturers, this contrivance (for which the inventor received the Society's silver medal) is peculiarly valuable; as the fumes arising from it are so powerful as to render it scarcely possible for a man to go into the kiln until he has thoroughly ventilated it, by drawing up the windows, &c.

The next article in this class is a de-

scription, illustrated with an engraving, of one of the mills used for grinding flour, by the French armies when on foreign service, and particularly during the Russian campaign; in which from the length and rapidity of the march the greatest possible reduction of heavy baggage was necessary. Simplicity and ingenuity of construction, combined with portability, are the characteristics of this very effective machine, one of which was presented to the Society by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. The public are much indebted to the Society for making known this very useful family mill. Mr. Farnham's steam trap, Mr. Caslon's Gas Lamp, Mr. Preston's ventilator for ships' cabins, and Mr. Joseph Farey's very ingenious and effectual improvements on the common ball cock, have each their peculiar merits, and as such have been proportionably distinguished. Nor should Capt. Bagnold's contrivance for rendering a rudder serviceable after sustaining material injury, be passed in silence. It is honorable to his ingenuity as well as to his presence of mind; for he had recourse to it, when his ship was in most imminent danger, of entirely losing her rudder.

Mr. Aust's *Machine for freeing the shaft horse of a laden cart, when fallen*, will, from its cheapness and simplicity, contribute to obviate the serious inconveniences of those frequent and distressing accidents which daily occur in the crowded streets of the metropolis.

The instrument consists of the simple addition to the common props of the cart, of an iron bar and hook about half their length, attached to the top of each prop, and a bent iron prong at the bottom to prevent their slipping: the props are strengthened with an iron ferrule at each end.

When a horse falls, the props are taken from their usual fastenings, with the hooks attached to the shaft ends; the fore-horse chains are then hooked in at the top of the props, and as they stick in the ground when he pulls, he raises them perpendicular, and they pull the shafts up after them; the horse's power on the props increase as they become more upright, which is essential, as it gives the best help to the fallen horse when he is about to rise.

The ardent wishes of the Society to contribute every thing in their power to the alleviation of such varieties of human misery as may apparently be effected by mechanical inventions, has induced them to confer repeated and liberal rewards on Life Boats and other means of saving shipwrecked mariners; on machines for superseding the present barbarous practice of cleansing chimneys by means of climbing boys; and on methods by which shoemakers and other artisans may be enabled to perform their work standing, and may thus avoid the organic diseases attendant on a constrained sitting posture. Captain Bray's *Life Boat*, Mr. Wilson's *Chimney Sweeping Machine*, and Mr. Chad's very ingenious and simple contrivance to enable shoemakers to work standing, have, on this account been liberally rewarded, and are highly worthy of the notice of those whom they may specially concern.

Mr. Essex's machine for cleaning corn, is confidently recommended by the Society, as a very important appendage to the thrashing mill. Taking up the process at the point to which it has been carried by the latter instrument, the grain is step by step separated from the fragments of straw, from the chaff, from the seeds of weeds, and from the lighter grain; and by friction and ventilation, comes out, not only thoroughly cleansed from all impurities, but also materially improved in dryness and external aspect. At the same time, the chaff is freed from the dust, with which it is usually freed in large proportion, and thus is rendered a more agreeable and nutritious food for horses, and other domestic animals. This most valuable invention was justly honoured with the Society's gold medal.

Mr. Conolly's *Telegraph System*, has received the attention and reward, to which, from its facility and expedition, it seems fairly intitled: and Dr. Davis's *Cranotomy Forceps*, though relating to a subject on which the Society at large has no experience, has nevertheless been rewarded, partly in consequence of the strong testimony afforded by eminent professional gentlemen who favoured the committee of the Society

with their personal attendance in the investigation of its merit, and partly from deference to the distinguished practitioners, who attest its utility.

The volume concludes with a list of presents made to the society, a list of its members and a well written address by the Secretary Mr. Arthur Aikin, by whom it was delivered at the annual distribution of the Society's rewards, by the hands of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, their president, to whose assiduous attentions Mr. A. pays an honourable tribute. This address contains a perspicuous account of the organization of the society.

The volume is handsomely printed, and the engravings are executed in a style that is not more creditable to the artists than honourable to the society, by whose patriotic and well directed munificence their talents are fostered and encouraged.

On the Husbandry of Farm-yard Manure, and on other Rural Subjects, by Francis Blaikie. 8vo. 2s Harding; London. 1818.

A sensible Essay on a subject which claims paramount attention from every one who is connected with agriculture and rural economy. The author is steward and bailiff to the distinguished agriculturist, Mr. Coke, of Holkham, in Norfolk; for whose private use it was originally written, and printed for circulation among his friends: and to his liberality the public are indebted for permission to print the present edition. The treatise discusses the proper form of Dung-yards &c. the best mode of preparing Dung-heaps, Compost, the formation of Dung-heaps in Turnip Fields, the sowing of Turnips, Preparation of Manure late in the spring, and the making of Roads, on this last subject the author has several good remarks, which may be advantageously attended to in other counties besides Norfolk. We therefore extract the following passages on this important subject.

In a country like Norfolk, where the soil is generally light and dry, and good materials frequently plentiful, much less expense, attention, or ingenuity is required to keep roads in good order, than in

districts less favourably circumstanced, and the greater part of the roads in Norfolk are kept in good order; but there are, I am sorry to say, (I speak feelingly), *some very striking exceptions to the general rule.*

The following are prevailing errors in the first formation of roads, viz. omitting to underdrain springy lands, or retentive subsoils; not carrying off (by side drains) the surface water arising from the adjoining lands through which the roads pass, and in neglecting the *inclined plane*, or fall for the water *length ways*, of the road.

Some eminent scientific men have differed in opinion respecting the form of roads, viz. whether a *concave* or *convex* form is most proper, and both opinions may be supported by well-founded arguments. The vestiges of the Roman roads left in this country indicate that that wise people formed their roads upon the inclined plane and *concave* principle. In modern times the celebrated Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, (whose memory will long be revered by agriculturists and breeders of farm stock), was a great advocate for *concave* roads, as was also his contemporary and intimate friend Mr. Wilkes of Measham, in the county of Derby. Under the patronage and by the direction of those two eminent men, several well-formed *concave* roads were made and completed in the midland counties. Those roads have now stood the test of many years experience, and the principle on which they were made has been subsequently followed by practical men in those counties. In some instances hollow or concave roads have failed, where they were made with bad materials upon wet bottoms, not thoroughly underdrained; but in general they are found to answer much better than high convex roads: because a heavy loaded four-wheel carriage, passing along the centre of a *concave* road, presses an equal weight upon the wheels; and as the middle of the road is the lowest the pressure inclines to the centre, consequently does not shake or loosen the frame of the road. Not so in a convex road, when raised in a high arch, (which is frequently the case), for it is impossible to keep a heavy-loaded carriage in a direct line along the middle of such a road; the carriage naturally veers to one side or the other, and the greater part of the weight of the load hangs upon one wheel, which not unfrequently breaks down from such unequal pressure. The road is also cut into deep ruts: these fill with water from the first shower, which stagnates in the ruts, and saturates the road to the foundation. The succeeding carriage wheels jam into the ruts, cut them still

deeper, and shake the road to its centre, if not cut it quite through.

Convex roads ought to be very well made with good materials, and particular attention should be paid to keeping the ruts well filled up, so as to cause the water to fall over the *sides* of the road; for it seldom happens that the projector of a convex road considers it necessary to pay any attention to the fall of the water length-ways of the roads: his ideas are rivetted to the principle, that water will not stand upon a round road; and so far correct, were it not for the ruts, which for the preceding reasons *must* take place.

A concave road is less liable to have ruts, and requires less attention in keeping in repair than a high convex one: the water naturally runs along the inclined plane from the higher to the lower levels, and then forces its way into the side drains.

There are also many well founded objections against roads being made so much concave, but it is not necessary to mention them at present, as the principal object of these remarks is to point out and endeavour to correct the prevailing error of raising carriage roads so high in the centre, which is carried to such an excess in some instances, as to endanger the lives of the passengers who venture to travel upon them.

The form I recommend is a medium between the two extremes: the road may be a little elevated in the centre, but I consider the principal object which should be attended to in the formation of roads, is the *inclined plane*, or fall for the water longitudinally of the road, and this is so absolutely necessary, that where the road has to pass over a level of dead flat, (which seldom happens), the bed of the road should be formed with an artificial rise and fall. When the road passes down a long descent of ground, it should be formed so as to lead the water into the side drains at short distances, thereby preventing the water from guttering which it would do if allowed to run any distance upon the road. When the bed of the road is first formed, it should be well rolled or carted upon, and all irregularities filled up; the hard material should then be laid on in a sufficient body in the first instance, for it is a bad method to begin with a temporary covering, which would soon cut through, sink into the bottom, and be lost. The large stones should be carefully broken into small pieces, otherwise they will not cement together. A principal error in the Norfolk method of repairing roads is in laying on field stones without breaking. When large round field

stones are broken small, they form acute angles; those joint in with each other, and take an equal bearing of the pressure which comes upon them: not so with unbroken round stones; they always remain loose, and carriage wheels pass through, not over them as they ought to do, which causes very great additional draught; and when such stones are put upon high cobbling roads, it renders travelling very unsafe for a time, until the stones are pushed over the sides of the road by the carriage wheels, and thereby leaving the centres of the roads in much the same state as before they were attempted to be repaired, with all the time, labour and expence lost.

Another custom, which cannot be too severely censured, is the imprudent and improvident system of laying bad materials upon roads, when good materials can be conveniently obtained. It is not uncommon to see perfect dirt or sand laid upon roads, which is adding fuel to fire, and makes the roads worse than before. The error of this system may be readily explained by calculation.

Suppose the distance from the gravel pit to the part of the road intended to be repaired is one mile; a team carrying six loads per day, travels twelve miles, exclusive of a distance going to and from work. I calculate the expence of a team of three horses, with a man to drive, including wear and tear, at 14s. per day, and the expence of digging and filling the gravel, at 4d. per load, making the whole expence 16s. per day, for doing no good whatever, but on the contrary, doing a great deal of injury, viz. by cutting up one part of the road by the carriages passing along it in attempting to mend another part, or, in fewer words, making two holes in trying to stop one.

Now, suppose that an additional 4d. per load was allowed for the gravel; it would then be riddled, and I maintain that *three* loads of riddled gravel will be more efficacious in repairing roads, than *six* loads of unriddled, consequently half the carriage will be saved.

The comparative statement will then stand as follows—

To six loads of unriddled gravel, and a £. s. d.	
team for a day carrying the same..	0 16 0
To three loads of riddled gravel and	
a team for half a day, carrying the	
same.....	0 9 0
Saved per day, by using riddled gra-	
vel.....	£ 0 7 0

Besides less injury done to the roads in carting; and what is still much greater importance, the farmer having his team only

half the time employed upon the roads, leaving the other part of the time to be beneficially employed upon his farm.

Felix Alvarez; or, Manners in Spain:

containing descriptive Accounts of some of the prominent Events of the late Peninsular War, and authentic Anecdotes, illustrative of the Spanish Character, &c. &c. By Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. 12mo. 3 vols. 18s. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London, 1818.

DURING the greatest part of the siege of Cadiz, Mr. Dallas was attached to the British army under General Graham (now Lord Lynedoch); and on the raising of that siege he accompanied the forces in their progress through Spain. Thus, numerous opportunities presented themselves to him of seeing and observing many parts of the country, as well as the character and manners of the inhabitants. Mr. D. was also enabled to collect many curious circumstances not generally known, relative to the Peninsular war, as well as the atrocities perpetrated by the French brigands. These various incidents he has wrought up into a very pleasing tale; the interest of which is sustained to the very last page. Several pleasing pieces of poetry are interspersed through these volumes, partly original, and partly derived from the Spanish. We will not mar the deep interest of this work by detailing its fable, but shall give two or three extracts, by way of specimen, for the gratification of our readers.

The following account of the fording of the lake of La Janda is new to us, and we apprehend also to most of our readers. We shall only add, that at the time it took place, Alvarez, the hero of our author's tale, was one of General Graham's staff officers.

It was late in the day before the order was given to march; and then it was to retrace the steps they had taken on the morning of the preceding day. It appeared that the original plan had been changed, or that the direction they had taken towards Medina Sidonia was but a feint; for the army now directed its course towards Chiclana. They marched back on the same road for some distance, and then striking off on the left, arrived soon on the

bank of the lake of La Janda, a considerable body of water, which lies between the two roads from Tarifa; the one to Medina Sidonia, and the other to Chiclana. The bottom of this lake was of mud; but to render it fordable, a quantity of stones had been suak across it, forming a pathway under the water, of about seven feet in breadth, and extending upwards of a quarter of a mile. Its limits were distinguished by bushes and poles, set up to prevent the unwary traveller from overstepping its boundaries, and falling into the mud. The army halted at the commencement of this sunken bridge, and shortly afterwards, the Spaniards taking the lead, began their march over it, passing through the water, which in some parts rose above their middles. The whole staff of the army, both Spanish and English, had already passed, and were waiting on the opposite side of the lake. The soldiers came through this long ford rather cautiously and slowly; and General La Pena, from his horse, encouraged them to proceed with more activity and less apprehension. His words, however, had little effect; for it was the work of some hours to pass over the whole Spanish division. Felix, who had been in conversation with some of the Spanish officers near General La Pena, felt an impulse of shame that no reprimand had been given to the officers of the regiments as they passed, a great part of whom, instead of setting an example to the men of despising the inconvenience attending the passage, and encouraging them to proceed, with a selfish concern for their own comforts, scrupled not to add to the burthens of their men by mounting on their backs, to endeavour to avoid being wetted. Felix was sufficiently master of English to understand the murmur of contempt which these officers, as pusillanimous as the men they commanded were brave, excited amongst the English staff, and he hastened to join the group, lest he should be included in the general disapprobation. He placed himself by chance close behind General Graham, just as the head of the British column began to appear. The men were a little scattered, and wading rather cautiously through the water; but the officers were all doing their best to keep them close up, by encouraging those who were weak, and punishing those who were only indolent.

"Will you hold my horse, Sir?" said General Graham. Felix came forward and took the bridle as the General descended. A glow of surprise and admiration, mingled with shame at the contrast in the conduct of his countrymen, suffused

the cheek of Alvarez as he saw this venerable soldier deliberately walk into the depth of the ford, assisting the regimental officers in the execution of their duty, speaking to his men as he met them, and desiring them to press forward. He recrossed the greater part of the lake, and the effect of his presence among the soldiers, and of his contempt of his own personal convenience, was electrical. The division pressed forward in as close order, and with as little attention to the stoney uncertain path on which they trod, or the water with which it was covered, as if they had been marching on a high road. The consequence was that it took no more time for the whole English troops to pass over, than it would have done had it been the best raised bridge in the world; and by not allowing the soldiers to stop when they were over, but making them immediately continue their march, the ill consequences to their health were prevented. Felix felt a degree of enthusiastic admiration as he held the stirrup for General Graham to remount, an office which he would not for worlds have given up to the orderly dragoon who attended, and the expression of his feelings was the subject of his conversation with Captain M—— during the rest of the march.

In a note Mr. Dallas states appeals to British officers now living, for the truth of the preceding interesting anecdote of the gallant English General.

The Guerilla incident, related in the ensuing paragraph, as one of the exploits performed by Alvarez, actually took place under the brave leader Espoz y Mina, at the head of a handful of Biscayan Volunteers, who succeeded in destroying the escort of a convoy which was passing from Pamplona to Tolosa, at a time when the French were firmly established in the country, and the Spaniards scarcely ventured to cherish a hope of being delivered from them.

Alvarez did not remain in the camp; for he heard with delight, upon his arrival, that there was a body of a thousand French upon its march from Pamplona to join the convoy at Tolosa, and which, if they had not received the intelligence of its being overtaken, and turned back in consequence, might yet perhaps be cut off. It was with the greatest joy that Felix obtained permission to take his regiment in search of this body; and having procured the proper guides, he set out about midnight upon his expedition.

He marched all night, and at day-light one of his guides, whom he had dispatched considerably in advance, returned to inform him that the band he was in search of were encamped in the valley of Lecumberri, a fertile spot about a league before him. Alvarez now began to prepare to receive them: and as the day-light increased, he devised a plan which, by the assistance of the guides, he was enabled to put into execution.

The road from Tolosa to Pamplona, as far as Lecumberri, is a most extraordinary example of human art and labour. It is a fine, hard, military road, carried for a considerable distance along the course of the little river Lizarza, which takes its rise near Lecumberri, and runs with no perceptible descent until it falls into the Uria at Tolosa; its way is through gigantic mountains, which in many parts seem to have been split asunder only to admit its course: so perpendicular are their sides, so close are their summits to each other; and in those parts where this is not so strikingly the case, the ascent of the mountains on either side is so rapid as to be almost inaccessible. Felix divided his regiment into two parties, and both, by the assistance of the guides, were enabled to ascend the craggy hills on the sides of the road to a considerable height above it, by mountain paths, and by scrambling over points where human foot had never ventured before. By this means the whole of the men became ambushed perfectly out of sight, at a vast height above the road, and so immediately over it, that they completely commanded it. Having thus disposed of his little force, Alvarez waited patiently for the arrival of the victims whom he hoped to immolate. All were desired to remain perfectly quiet until Felix should give the signal for destruction, and they waited not long for the welcome sound. The sun ascended, and the French column was put in motion. They commenced their march anticipating a speedy arrival at Tolosa and union with their comrades: it was doomed that none should arrive at Tolosa, but that many should join their comrades who had there paid the forfeit of their crimes. They left the rich vale of Lecumberri, and boldly entered upon the road or rather long defile, whose overhanging walls supported the instruments of the vengeance of Heaven. Marching on, they arrived at the part where Felix was posted with his irregularly extended line of patriots on either side of the road. He waited until they had quite entered the toils, and then he gave the anxiously-expected word. "Venganza!" he exclaimed. "Venganza!"

ran from mouth to mouth—it was echoed by the hills: it was executed by the patriots, who, at the word, commenced a real *feu de joie* down upon the heads of the French; whilst others, who had been labouring to loosen large masses of the rock, gave them the last push, and sent them upon the heads of their victims, at once to overwhelm them and impede their progress.

Had it rained fire from the heavens upon these bewildered and panic-struck Frenchmen, the effect could not have been more terror-striking. They were so astonished at this sudden and commanding attack, that scarce a Frenchman attempted to raise his musket in reply to the volleys that poured down from above; and the bullets of the few that did, were impotently lost in the brushwood which screened and protected their hidden enemies. The only thought was of flight, and many a foot was arrested as it was raised to fly, never to move again: many a life was poured out into the silver stream of the Lizarza, giving it the tint of the ruby to the delighted eyes of *Los Vengadores*, as they caught the bright beams of the sun which played upon it. So secure were the destroyers, that as their aim was marred by no nervous feel of danger, almost every shot did its appointed duty.

The narrative of the insidious manner in which the French first obtained possession of the almost impregnable fortress of San Sebastian, has (we believe) never been printed until now. Mr. Dallas's account of the storming of that place by the British, contains some anecdotes that are not generally known.

We dismiss Mr. Dallas's work, with our cordial approbation. More amusing, and we believe more correct, delineations of Spanish manners and customs, during an important period of modern history, are exhibited in his unpretending but interesting volumes, than are to be found in many bulky volumes of travels through the Peninsula.

Family Annals: or the Sisters. By Mary Hays, 12mo. 5s. Simpkin and Marshall, London, 1817.

Amusement and instruction are happily blended in this tale for youth; in which the fair authoress has endeavoured to imitate the style and manner of Miss Edgeworth's justly celebrated tales.

A Letter to the Rev. W. B. Whitehead, M.A. on the Question of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over voluntary charitable Associations, particularly with reference to the "Protest" of the Rev. Archidiacon of Bath. By W. A. Garratt, Esq. M.A. Barrister at Law, &c. 8vo. Seelly, London. 1818.

A candid and *legal* vindication of the right of Christians to associate for charitable purposes, and to contribute their pecuniary aid, without being subject to any archidiaconal jurisdiction or controul, which is sanctioned by no existing law, whether common, ecclesiastical, or statute.

An Epicedium, with Elegiac Tributes to commemorate the deaths of Sheridan, Whitbread, and Spencer. By Richard Hatt, 12mo. 1s. Westley, London, 1818.

A former impression of Mr. Hatt's *Epicedium*, to the memory of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, was mentioned with due commendation in our last volume (p. 947.) We notice the present edition on account of the tributes which it contains to the memory of the eminent men whose names are specified in the title. They are both pleasing and poetical: and want of room alone prevents us from transplanting one or two of them to our poetical parterre.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, on or before the 19th day of each month, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Andrew Duncan will soon publish, an Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late Dr. Alexander Monro delivered as the Harveian oration at Edinburgh for 1818.

John Galt, esq. is preparing the second part of the Life of Benjamin West, Esq.

Mr. William Carey has in the press a Biographical Sketch of B. R. Haydon, Esq. with critical observations on his paintings, and some notice of his essays in the public journals.

EDUCATION.

M. A. Picquot is printing, a Chronological Abridgement of the History of Modern Europe, compiled from the best English, French, and German historians.

MEDICINE.

In the press, an Account of the Small-pox, as it appeared after Vaccination. By Alexander Monro, M.D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. Including, among many cases, three which occurred in the author's own family. 8vo. with plates.

Dr. Ayre, of Hull, will soon publish, in an 8vo. volume, Practical Observations on the Causes and Cure of Insanity.

MISCELLANIES.

Dr. A. B. Granville has in the press, *Memoirs on the Present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France*; interspersed with anecdotes, and illustrated by numerous plates and tables.

Mr. John Nichols is preparing for publication, in three 8vo. volumes, the Miscellaneous works of the late George Hardinge, Esq.

MUSIC.

This day is published, No. I. of the *Euterpean*; being a choice collection of Glees, Catches, Canons, &c. selected and arranged by J. Snowdon. Demy 4to. price to subscribers 1s. non subscribers 1s. 6d. each number.

PHILOLOGY.

The proprietors of the Rev. Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, beg to inform the public that they will shortly publish an abridgement of that valuable work, by Alexander Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A.

POETRY.

Preparing for publication the *Moor of Tripoli*, a poem By Mrs. Eliz. Thomas, author of *Purity of Heart*, the *Confession*, a poem, &c.

A small volume will soon appear, entitled *Nugæ Modernæ, or Morning thoughts and Midnight Musings*. By Mr. Parke, editor of *Nugæ Antiquæ*, &c.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. B. Brook is preparing for publication, the *State and Progress of Religious Liberty*, from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the present time.

Mr. J. W. Whittaker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has in the press, a Critical Examination of Mr. Bellamy's Translation of Genesis, comprising a refutation of his calumnies against the English translators of the Bible.

Speedily will be published, a volume of Sermons, by the Rev. C. R. Maturin, curate of St. Peter's, Dublin. 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

In the press, an Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia. By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E. author of an Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa. 3 vols. 8vo. with maps.

Dr. Playfair will speedily publish a Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland. 2 vols. 8vo. with a map.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Dr. Spiker's Travels through England are published at Berlin, and an English translation is preparing for the press.

Capt. Golownin, the Narrative of whose Captivity has been recently published, is printing, Recollections in Japan, comprising an account of the people of the country.

BOOKS PUBLISHED.

ANTIQUITIES AND ARCHITECTURE.

The Cathedral Antiquities of England. By J. Britton, F.S.A. No. XVII. being No. III. of York Cathedral. Also, by the same author, No. I. of

Chronological and Historical Illustrations of Ancient English Architecture. This number contains the following engravings of early specimens of the circular style:—1. Ground plan, and plans at large of Iffley Church, Oxfordshire. 2. Elevation of the west front of the same. 3. Western door way of the same. 4. Door way to the south porch of Malonsbury Abbey Church. 5. Elevation of the east end of St. Cross Church. 6. Tower of Earls Barton Church, Northamptonshire. 7. Door way and parts at large of the same. 8. View of the crypt of St. Peter's Church, Oxford.

The first volume of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey, is just completed, containing thirty-one sheets of letter-press, and thirty highly-finished engravings, by J. and H. Le Keux, Woolnoth, Sands, Byrne, W. R. Smith, Lewis, &c. Royal 4to. £4. 16s. imperial 4to. £7. 4s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough, with his original correspondence, collected from the family Records at Blenheim, and other authentic sources. By William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. illustrated by portraits, maps, and military plans, vol. II. 4to. £5. 3s.

Memoirs of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe-Cobourg. By Thomas Green, 8vo. 12s.

ROTANY.

Part VIII. of Green's Botanical Dictionary, with coloured and plain plates.

COMMERCE.

European Commerce, or Complete Mercantile Guide to the Continent of Europe; comprising an account of the trade of all the principal cities of the continent, copious tables of their monies, exchanges, weights and measures, with their proportion to those of England; the local regulations of each place, their tariffs of Duties, methods of buying and selling, tares and other allowances; together with numerous official documents, ordinances, &c. forming a complete code of commercial information. By C. W. Rödanz. 8vo. 18s.

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cally considered; a Sermon, preached in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, before the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, Master, and the Elder Brethren of the Corporation of Trinity House, on Trinity Munday, May 18, 1818. By the Rev. Richard Mant, D.D. 1s.

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Foreign Literary Gazette.

BAVARIA.

Lithography.

The Rosetta stone, which is now in the British Museum, and which was published in several plates by the Society of Antiquaries in 1810, has lately been copied by the Lithographic process, by the Institution of that Art, formed at Munich. It makes seven plates in folio, and is entitled,

Inscriptio perantiqua, sacris Aegyptiorum et vulgaribus literis itemque Græcis in lapide nigro prope Rosettam invento et nunc in Museo Britannico asservato insculpta Societatis Antiquariorum Londinensis sumptu ad formam et modulum ipsius lapidis primum edita, postea arte Lithographica domestica repetita Monachii in Bavaria, 1817. Venditur in Instituto Lithographico Monacensi.

Other Lithographic works in progress at Munich, are,

Copies of the principal pictures of the Royal Galleries of Munich and Schleisheim: of these thirty-six are already published; each 4 florins:

Christian and Mythologic Designs after Albert Durer, copied by Nicholas Strixner, and coloured after the originals: the whole, including a portrait of Durer, comprises forty-four designs, price 50 florins.

A Collection of Original Drawings made by the principal living Artists of Bavaria. This work is delivered in numbers, price 10 florins each.

The progress of this branch of Art on the Continent, has at length engaged the attention of the superior powers; who being aware of the purposes to which it may be misapplied, have issued a notice on the subject; as we learn from the following article.

Augsburgh, June 19.—The Vienna Gazette lately published a copy of the decree of the Government of Lower Austria for the regulation of persons privileged to practice Lithography, which contains the following passage:—"Those who obtain the said privilege must not only subject themselves strictly to all the rules of the censorship, but it will also be required of them to answer for the conduct of their workmen; to give previous information to the police of the name, and a correct description of the nature of the employment, of each person they wish to engage; to superintend vigilantly their workmen when unemployed, and to inform the police of

the least suspicion which may exist of any of these men practicing Lithography out of the workshop, which is most strictly prohibited; finally, to inform the police of the name of every individual who leaves their employment, with an account of the cause of his leaving it."

DENMARK.

Commercial importance.

It is but natural, that when almost or altogether, all the countries on the Continent are struggling to push their commercial advantages to the utmost, that Denmark should also endeavour to acquire a share of the benefit. But, all kinds of commerce are not equally adapted to all countries; and a proper discrimination is one of the lasting bases of a country's welfare. Lately has this subject been brought under notice by a memoir on the commercial situation of Denmark, and on the rank which that state ought to occupy in the commercial world, by C. A. Villame. It forms one Volume 8vo. Copenhagen, 1817.

Philosophical Voyage to Greenland.

We learn from Vienna, that counsellor Gieseke, who has been long distinguished by his dramatic works, composed for the Theatres of that capital, undertook some years ago, a voyage to Greenland, for the purpose of making observations in Natural History. He remained six years in that country. The collections which he made there he has sent to Copenhagen, for the purpose of their being united with the general collection, of being arranged according to their classes, and in the sequel of their being published. This task the traveller himself has undertaken, and his performance may be speedily expected.

* * In explanation of this intelligence the reader should be informed, that there is at Disko, or Disko-bay, a Danish settlement, where a factor constantly resides, and lives in tolerable comfort, by means of the supplies sent from Europe. The Danish Government maintains a governor for the superintendence and management of their concerns; and hither are sent culprits of certain descriptions, who take occasion to intermarry among the native Greenlanders, very little to the improvement of the morals of such inconsiderate connexions. Disko is an island called by the natives *Duskee*: it is situated between the latitudes 69 and 70: long. W. 51. It

is mountainous, but not absolutely without resources.

FRANCE.

Classification of Arrêtes and Laws.

The administrative laws of France have been so numerous,—or rather, innumerable, since the revolution, and so confused are they, as to which are in force, or which have been repealed, or varied, that the most expert lawyer in France cannot be certain of his discrimination respecting them. It is, therefore, extremely probable, that we do a valuable service to some of our readers, who may have occasion to appeal to the laws of that country, by informing them that there exists a *Classification of the Administrative Laws of France from 1789 to 1814*, to which is prefixed an essay on the principles and rules adopted in practice, by M. Lalouette: it makes a thick volume in 4to.

To facilitate acquaintance with these laws, the first thing necessary to be done was, to procure as complete a collection of them as possible; then to classify them, in their most simple order, and to form a Chronological table, or to give them a dictionary arrangement. This task required inexhaustible patience, inflexible perseverance, and resolution incessantly renovated: such is the immensity of laws, decrees, arrêtes, &c. issued by the government and council of state; while the omission of any, would be a heavy imputation on the correctness of the work, and would much detract from its utility.

The author of this Classification has studied the most luminous arrangement; as well by order of dates as by order of matters: he has placed at the head of his book a summary of the principal parts which compose it; and at the end a copious Alphabetical Table. The notice taken of the subject of the law is proportionate to its importance.

To render this work absolutely complete, the laws enacted since the return of the king, should be added. Considered with respect to so great a change in affairs, these are, indeed, not many; yet, as some of them, are, and must be, in direct opposition to those established by Napoleon, they ought to be brought forward. Perhaps, too, it might be good policy in the Government to cause a revision of these laws; to select those which it may be proper to continue in force, and to abrogate what are no longer applicable. Such a purification would have the most beneficial effects; for, in fact, the body of laws of any state cannot be too concise,

nor the laws themselves too simple, nor their arrangement too correct and clear.

ITALY.

Ancient Charitable Institution: Alimentary Table.

Among other antiquities which attracted the notice of M. Millin, during his late travels in Italy, was one equally interesting and instructive, known under the appellation of the *Alimentary Tables*. This antiquity, which derives its name from its object, was found in 1747 by peasants in the hill where later researches have discovered the ruins of Velleia (in 1761). The first intention of the finders, was to cause it to be melted and cast into a bell; when two canons of the church hearing of this intention, opposed it, and saved the article. This table is composed of several plates of copper attached together. It is in width ten feet and a half; and in length five and a half. The inscription is divided into seven columns: a few small pieces are wanting; but these defects do not prevent its purport from being understood. Several of the literati have exercised themselves in interpreting it.

The magistrates of the Roman people who feared the consequences of any elicescence caused by want or distress, among a people naturally turbulent and free, were anxiously careful to provide an abundant supply of the necessities of life; and for the support of the indigent, by the distribution of what they most urgently wanted. The Emperors followed the same policy; and the Table of Velleia informs us that Trajan in imitation of Nerva extended this benevolence to a distance from Rome.

He bestows one million one hundred and fifty thousand sesterces for the purchase of lands, the income from which should be employed in the maintenance of two hundred and forty five boys, legitimate children of their parents, and thirty four girls, also legitimate:—but, he makes provision for the admission also of one *spurius* (bastard son,) and one *spuria* (bastard daughter). Each boy received sixteen sesterces per month; and each girl twelve sesterces: but, the *spurius* and the *spuria* only ten sesterces. According to calculation the produce of the lands must have been fifty thousand two hundred sesterces; which gives an interest of five per cent. on the capital. The inscription further declares that Cornelius Gallicanus had added to the sum given the further sum of sixty two thousand sesterces, for the acquisition of certain other property then in possession of divers individuals, but destined to form a fund for the sup-

port of eighteen other boys and one girl, all to be legitimate; to receive the same allowance as the others; and the income is also calculated at five per cent. amounting to three thousand six hundred sesterces,

If this Table gave no other information, it would be one of the most valuable documents which have been preserved from days so remote, and referring to an institution of such a nature; but, it derives additional interest, from exhibiting the names of the places where the property was situated, the names of the persons from whom it was purchased, and other particulars, whereby it becomes a geographical authority, and especially in reference to that part of Italy, whereto it belongs. The inhabitants of Parma naturally attached great importance to this antiquity; the value of which is much enhanced on the spot, and is equally diminished by being carried elsewhere. It was, however, carried off by the French, and placed in the Museum at Paris; but, whether it was returned to its natural home, or whether it was smuggled off from the discovery of prying eyes in the year 1815, is left uncertain by the learned traveller whose work has afforded this information.

The reader will not fail to notice the interest expected to be made of money laid out in the purchase of land,—five per cent. and probably, we may add, that this land was of the most valuable and best secured kind, as property. A comparison of this profit with lands in modern days is not without its use. If we might take the proportion here fixed between the legitimate children, and the illegitimate, or spurious, as that which was general among the population in the days of Trajan, it must be acknowledged, that between the city thus favoured, and some that might be named at present existing, the comparison in point of morals is much in favour of the antient age. Perhaps the Emperor had effected somewhat approaching towards the nature of moral improvement.

The foregoing article may properly be followed by *Ratio Instituti Clinici Romani a primo ejus exordio ad Kalend. Septemb. Anni MDCCCXVI exposita a Joann. de Matthæis*. pp. 37, 4to. Rome. 1816. This is a succinct history of the establishments in favour of the sick and infirm which have existed at Rome, from the fourth century, to the formation of the present Clinical Institution; which was founded by Pope Pius VII. in 1815, at the proposal of his Physician Tommaso Pella. Certainly, institutions of this benevolent kind have

been greatly promoted by the mild spirit of Christianity; but whether they originated since the profession of the Gospel became popular, is a question not to be hastily decided. The Alimentary Table of Trajan proves that benevolence found its objects in his days; though evidence may be wanting, yet we cannot deny the possibility and probability that various institutions of the same kind, or directed to equally benevolent purposes, really existed.

It is well known, that what the learned world has possessed under the title of the *Chronicon of Eusebius*, the learned bishop of Cæsarea, is little other than a collection of fragments, a specimen of modern industry, rather than an epitome of ancient knowledge: it is, therefore, with great satisfaction we recall the attention of the enquiring to the recovery of this most valuable document.

In 1816, Messrs. Zohrab, a learned Armenian at Venice, and the well known Angelo Maio, at Milan, published in Latin, a considerable portion of the *Chronicon of Eusebius*. They gave reason to hope at the same time, for a complete edition of the work, which though lost among the Greeks, had been preserved among the Armenians, in a M.S. of the most valuable kind, preserved in the Ambrosian Library.

These Literari have at length determined to realize their resolution; and to publish the contents of this M.S. in the Latin language, accompanied with notes, and a preliminary discourse. The printing being already in forwardness, the learned Editors offer the work to the studios by the way of subscription. The price will be about four-pence per sheet in quarto, and about nine-pence on large paper. This price will be eventually raised. The whole work will form one volume in quarto. Any of the chief booksellers throughout Europe will receive subscriptions: the money to be paid on delivery. Should this undertaking receive the sanction of the learned, there would be no objection to the publication of the Armenian text, with notes and other critical appendages, in a complete edition.

NETHERLANDS.

River-streams combined:

The following question appears to us to be of a practical nature, and very important in its application and bearings. Whether it have, as we suppose, an immediate reference to some river in the Low Countries—that it is intended to improve the Rhine and Waal, perhaps, or to some other, we conceive that it may incidentally be-

come of no small consequence to our own country, the rivers in which are not exempt from changes in lapse of ages, from Natural causes. We have, therefore, thought it might be useful, to direct the attention of our countrymen to this question; and to those whom it more immediately concerns, we recommend an attention to such solutions of it as may be proposed. For, although the different levels of rivers, their different rapidities, volumes of water, the floods to which they are liable, &c. do form, and always will form, great and striking differences among them, yet there may be general ideas suggested on such a subject as that of this question, which may prove extremely useful, when modified by the peculiar circumstances of any particular stream: and which it may be of great advantage to be able to recur to, as part of the previous preparations for practice.

Prize proposed by the first class of the Royal Institute of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts of the Netherlands.

DEMANDED.

"A theory, whether *à priori*, or deduced from the operations of Nature herself, or founded on experiments, on the connexion and proportion which exist between the declivity, the rapidity, and the depth of a river; from which may be determined, with certainty, to what point the capacity of such river will be augmented after the execution of certain cuts which are intended to be made under circumstances previously determined:—especially, when the resolution is taken to throw all the water in a principal river, divided into two branches A and B, into one branch only, A, by closing the Branch B. This important case demands on one part, a due regard to the physical constitution of the branch A, in order to determine how far, after having closed the branch B, it will be possible to conduct the whole body of water through the Branch A, now supposed to be fitted to receive it; and on the other part, that the theory demanded be such as may be applied, not only to the medium height of water in the principal river, but also to the lowest height of that water, and more especially to the highest flood to which that water is known, or may be expected, to rise."

The value of the prize is *three hundred florins*. The papers may be written in Dutch, French, English, Latin, or German: and must be sent free of postage to the secretary M. Vrolik, at the Hague, before the end of the year 1818.

PERSIA.

The reader has seen in several articles relating to Persia information on the subject of Religion, leading to the opinion that the intolerance of the Mahometan Faith is gradually abating, and in fact is abated, to no inconsiderable degree. No small part of this disposition may be attributed to the sentiments of the present Prince Royal of Persia, who has exerted himself to correct the excesses of religious zeal in the Mussulmans employed in his service, and to protect the Christians who might suffer in unfortunate *rencontres* with them. To sanction his proceedings, he was desirous of obtaining the support of the superiors of the Mohammedan priesthood, the natural guardians of the Mussulman laws; and therefore he assembled a divan composed of Sheikh ul-Islam, and the principal Ulemas (doctors of the law) of the city of Tauris.

He proposed for their determination the following questions, which they answered *seriatim*, according to their custom. Question the first; *Was the Lord Jesus a true prophet sent from God?* answer, *Yes*. Secondly; *Are the laws promulgated in his honourable gospel just or not?* answered, unanimously, *Yes, they are just*. Thirdly; *According to our own laws may the laws of the Lord Jesus, promulgated in his honourable gospel, be blasphemed?* answered unanimously: *No: it is unjust*. After these decisions, to which the Ulemas gave the form of a *fatha*, or judicial sentence, the Prince Royal ordered one of his domestics to receive a hundred blows on the soles of his feet, in punishment for an insult offered to a Christian: he then dismissed him from his service, as an example to those who might be inclined from the fanatical feelings of their religion to dishonour Jesus Christ, and to insult professors of Christianity.

RUSSIA.

M. de Gretch published in 1817, a view of the State of Literature in the empire of Russia: from which we learn that the liberal studies continue to meet with protectors, and to produce works in various branches.

Among other articles we notice a publication at Moscow of *Annals of the History and Antiquities of Russia*: these contain valuable materials for Russian History: but, it should be recollected by whoever intends to treat that subject with due justice, that many other works relating to the former history of this country, have been published in German. In like manner, many other works on the Russian

language, have been published in German; although there is a journal edited by a literary society at Moscow, which contains a critical analysis of the rules of Russian Grammar.

In the year 1815, the number of periodical works of different descriptions published in Russia, amounted to more than forty; but several of them have experienced the fluctuations of public opinion, or the difficulties of a first establishment, and the number decreased in the year 1816. The Academy of Sciences, and the Russian Academy continue to publish their Transactions. There are also a number of Poets in Russia, whose works contribute to entertain the public; and some of them enjoy a distinguished reputation among their countrymen, who can best appreciate their merit.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

— Homo sum:
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOLS.

In these, it has been observed, "children amuse themselves with their studies," not that they are given to them as a play, but because they enjoy from their infancy, the pleasure of grown men, which is that of comprehending and finishing what they are set about. The method of Pestalozzi, is not entirely a new discovery, but an enlightened and persevering application of truths already known: it has been applied with success to grammar, geography and music; and he makes use of geometry to teach children arithmetical calculation. It is very singular and pleasing to see in these schools the countenances of children, whose round unmeaning and delicate faces, naturally assume an expression of reflection, being attentive of themselves, and considering their studies as a man of ripened age would consider his business. One remarkable circumstance is, that punishments and rewards are never necessary to excite them to industry.

Pestalozzi places children in a situation to discover themselves, what he wishes to teach them. There are no half measures in his method, children either understand well or not at all; for all his propositions follow each other so closely, that the second is always the consequence of the first.

Rousseau wished to subject the child to the laws of destiny; Pestalozzi himself creates that destiny during the course of

the child's education, and directs its decree towards his happiness and improvements. The child feels himself free amidst the general order that surrounds him, and is not deranged even by the talents of the children more or less distinguished. As success is not the object of pursuit, but merely progress towards a certain point which all endeavour to reach with the same sincerity, Scholars become masters when they know more than their comrades, and masters again become scholars when they perceive any imperfections in their method, and begin their own education again, in order to become better judges of the difficulties attending the art of instruction. But though the school of Pestalozzi is confined to childhood, and his education is to be considered final only for the lower classes, for that very reason it may diffuse a very salutary influence over the national character. In fine, his instruction gives every man a foundation on which he may erect, as he chooses, either the cottage of the poor man or the palaces of kings. How far this theory has been realized by the practice grounded upon it, will appear from the following extract taken from a Lady's Journal, who has been sometime on the Continent, connected with Religious Objects.

"At Yverdon we visited the celebrated Establishment of Pestalozzi. Madame de Stael gives an account of the System of Education carried on here, in the first volume of her Work on Germany; to judge by the specimens I saw, it must be very superior: At an examination (in geography) of five boys, of five to ten years of age, a large map of the two Americas was suspended on a wall; the master pointed to the spot he wished named, and the boys seldom failed in the answer. The mountains, rivers, towns, and political divisions, were all distinctly traced. When a thorough examination had taken place on one map, another was substituted, and in this way they went through the known world. They are taught geometry by figures made in wood, and every boy in the school learns to draw all such figures as are formed by lines. This, Pestalozzi says, gives them a steady hand and a correct eye, and being purely mechanical, requires no genius; but if the pupil has the latter, it naturally shews itself, and then he proceeds in his art. The younger pupils were drawing with chalk on slates nearly as high as themselves, before which they stood, and struck out the figures that were placed on the wall with a great deal of dexterity. We saw no other branches of education, but were told the same system.

was pursued throughout. I ventured to ask the venerable founder, in what manner religion was attended to, and he assured me it was his anxious wish to make that the foundation of all he taught. He requested us to walk with him to the girls' school, and here I was highly gratified with every thing I saw and heard. The head of the female institution is about forty, with a countenance and manners that expressed great good sense and feeling. I renewed my enquiries about the point of most importance, and had I been talking with one of the pupils of our valuable monitress, Hannah More, I could not have received more satisfactory answers. This excellent woman said her first aim was to make her pupils good christians, and then good wives and mothers; that the education that was generally given was favourable to neither character, and she was extremely anxious to remedy the defect by making the education of her pupils more solid than showy. The manner of instruction was the same as the boys. One class of girls was learning to sing: they had only four notes written on a very large slate fixed to the wall, and these they were to sound till they were as perfect as possible. I could have passed the whole day with Madame Niederer with pleasure and improvement, but our arrangement did not allow of it. She is the wife of Pestalozzi's principal assistant. The worthy old man accompanied us to the inn, and we gave him a supply of books, which he said he had the means of getting translated: Jones' Scripture Directory was among the number. I hope to visit the institution in the spring, when I will endeavour to gain a thorough knowledge of the whole plan.

"NAPLES.—In our enquiries about the institutions for public education, we were told of one kept by a Mr. Hoffman upon the plan of Pestalozzi; we went immediately; our having been at Yverdun was a sufficient introduction, and we enjoyed a high treat for two hours in listening to Mr. H.'s ideas on the developement of the human mind, and the formation of character. He is by birth a German, but had quitted his native city, Mannheim, to avoid being under the dominion of the French. For ten years he resided at Yverdun. Being much struck with Pestalozzi's system, he became one of his assistants; at length, being seized with an ambitious desire to revive the love of learning in the former capital of the universe, he removed to Rome; but after close examination, finding every avenue guarded by bigotry and superstition, he reluctantly gave up the idea, and

went to Naples; here he has been four years, and is warmly patronized and very much respected; but in the national character encounters trials and difficulties which unwearied attention and exertion can hardly surmount. Our first interview with Mr. Hoffman afforded us so much pleasure, that we returned the next day, accompanied with two English gentlemen, who were present at the mathematical exercise of the first class, and were much pleased with the facility with which they worked the problems, in writing, drawing, arithmetic and geography, there were also examinations that were highly interesting. We remained the whole morning, and engaged to dine the next day, when Mr. Hoffman promised to shew us his method of instructing the little ones. We went there at one o'clock, and dined in the school with forty boys, and saw that they were well fed and kindly attended to by Mrs. Hoffman and daughters, who were as full of domestic worth, as our host was of sense and every gentlemanly acquirement. We passed the hours till six in highly interesting conversation. When the little class came in, the examination began: I cannot attempt now to give it in detail; I shall only say, Mr. Hoffman's aim is to teach a child to think and reason, and by these means to become its own instructor. He disapproves the use of books, because, he says, the knowledge acquired by them only exercises the memory, not the mind; whatever a child found out, was its own, and the great art of the teacher was to assist the research, but never anticipate the result: the advantage of this method is perceptible the moment a question is proposed, for you see their little minds go to work, and continue the research without being the least distracted by outward objects. The arithmetical questions they answered, surprised every one. Subsequent visits during our stay at Naples, confirmed us in our estimation of a system capable of producing such sound, such indestructable knowledge: its steps are hand in hand with those of nature, rising from the simplest forms and principles by just, gradual, and sure degrees, into all the dignity and sublimity of the works of an Almighty Creator, who has stamped his impress divine alike on the most minute and the most conspicuous. Children thus instructed are preserved from delusion, prejudice, and self-conceit; if all cannot ascend to an equal height in the scale of knowledge, all are equally sure of the point up to which they have been led; and the mind that attains but one pure unadulterated truth, is richer and happier

than those who float over the errors of centuries, and it may be, sink and destroy the powers created for the reception of truth alone. We pass at least one-third of our lives before we understand the value of education, and then when we would redeem our time, how puzzled and perplexed we feel in groping our way back to any point whence we would again set out in the hope of going farther and doing better! Pestalozzi's system goes to the root of the evil, and what the mind comprehends, that it retains with little effort, if habituated to a patient dependence upon its own powers, will naturally reject all that is shallow and fallacious, storing nothing that the outward letter and the inward spirit of truth do not bear testimony to. What a change will take place in the arts and sciences, as well as in morals, when truth seeks truth!"

SAVING BANKS IMPROVED.

With the principle of "Sunday Banks" every benevolent mind must cordially unite; but whether some improvement may not be made in the detail of management, appears worth considering.

The returning to the poor man his little stock of savings (which he was unable to husband himself) in *one sum*, and that at a season generally devoted to *feasting and merry making*, may in some instances present a temptation to deviate from that line of prudence which has been inculcated, too powerful for all to resist. To obviate this inconvenience, is the object of the subjoined.

Reflections on the Expediency of forming Parochial Institutions for promoting Habits of Industry, Frugality, and Economy among the Labouring Poor, by assisting them in adapting the Income of the Year to its Expenditure, so that the Surplus of one Season should be preserved to supply the Deficiencies of another.

There is a class of poor who are peculiarly deserving of consideration, as possessing both the will and the means of maintaining themselves in independence, and who require only to be assisted in apportioning the income of the year, so as to make it competent to the year's expenditure.

This class have no surplus annual income to invest in "Banks for Savings," and are consequently in no condition to profit by these admirable institutions; but they have at certain seasons of the year surplus earnings, which, if husbanded and protected, would amply provide for the deficiencies of the remainder, without any aid from private charity, or any demand on the public poor-rates.

They form the connecting link between the Saving Banks' depositors and the indigent poor, and are the fruitful source of the immense and rapidly increasing accessions which are annually making to the parochial poor.

To assist this class, therefore, so as to render their own earnings adequate to their support, and thus save them from the degradation of actual pauperism, must be a work of the truest benevolence, and soundest political expediency.

For reasons sufficiently obvious all measures destined to accomplish this end should be strictly *parochial*. It is proposed, therefore, to institute in the parish of — an association, to be called "The — Parochial Provident Society," for promoting habits of industry, forethought, economy, and independence among the labouring poor of the parish.

The objects of the society to be similar in principle to those which have been so successfully and beneficially pursued by the "Dorking Provident Institution," as detailed in a pamphlet lately published. These objects are, to receive from the labouring poor such weekly deposits as they may be able to make from their earnings during the months of most productive employment, and to return the same by weekly payments during that season of the year when work is scarce, and provisions are dear.

The benefits of such a society, in affording to the poor man a secure depository for his surplus earnings of one part of the year, until he should require them to make good the deficiencies of another part, would be considerable, even if no other were to ensue; while a society, thus constituted, would possess the great advantage of being self-supported, and independent of casual aid. But if contributions should be given by the opulent and humane in aid of the poor man's own earnings, and to enhance his winter returns, the inducements which this advantage would hold out to the industrious to become a depositor, could not fail to exert a powerful influence on many of this class, calculated to produce the most beneficial consequences both to themselves and the community.

It is presumed that this simple expedient for assisting the poor man to apportion his little income, so as to adapt it to the various wants of the year, would have considerable effect in promoting habits of prudence, sobriety, and economy, in this useful class of society; that it would thus tend to advance them in the scale of moral worth and individual respectability, and finally act as a most effectual preventative

of their sinking into that abject indigence and recklessness which have of late years been so rapidly and so alarmingly degrading and demoralizing to the labouring poor of this country.

The only requisites for realising this simple and most useful scheme, are, such an association of intellect and respectability as would guarantee the safety of the poor man's deposits, and such a code of rules and regulations as would ensure an equitable partition of those voluntary contributions which might happen to be given in aid of the general purposes of such a society.

SPIITALFIELDS' NATIONAL SCHOOL.

The crowded population of Spitalfields was on Monday, June 29, assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the first stone of a school for the education of 1,200 children, by H. R. H. the Duke of York, assisted by the Bishop of London and other distinguished person. The Duchess of York and several females of rank were also present on the occasion. The Duke of York arrived at the ground intended for the purpose, situate in Quaker-street, soon after three o'clock, when the ceremony, which lasted about an hour, took place with the forms usual on such occasions. The rector of the parish, the Rev. West Wheldale, addressed the company present, and after the stone was lowered into its place, offered up a prayer suitable to the occasion. The Rev. L. A. Auspach (Secretary) returned thanks to his Royal Highness, who replied in a few words, expressing the high sense he entertained of the importance of the establishment, and the whole concluded with the benediction of the Bishop of London. We have never seen so many persons assembled in so small a space, and yet the utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout; and when Sir C. Flower, at the conclusion of the scene, proposed a cheer of three times three for their Royal Highnesses, he was answered by a shout that made the welkin ring, and could only have proceeded from hearts that felt grateful for the benefits conferred on them. The company afterwards adjourned to the London Tavern, where a dinner was prepared, at which the Duke of York presided. Besides His Royal Highness, there were present, the Bishop of London, the Earl of Liverpool, the Members for Middlesex, and a most respectable body of merchants and manufacturers. When the cloth was removed, the Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of the Duke of York, took occasion to comment on the laudable zeal with which

H. R. H. had ever given his support to similar institutions. The Duke of York, in reply, said, that no disposition of his time could possibly be more grateful to his feelings; and awarded his highest praise to the meeting for their labours in the general cause of human nature.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his regret at his unavoidable absence from the ceremony of the morning; he placed in a very forcible light the exemplary patience with which the extensive and populous district of Spitalfields had conducted itself during a late period of extreme suffering and privations; he dwelt on the importance of education to them, and to all others unable, from their circumstances, to attain a similar blessing, which his Lordship said, was never so needful as at the present moment, when attempts appeared to be making in all quarters to demoralize the habits, and mislead the understanding of the people.

The Bishop of London, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Mellish, and several other gentlemen, also addressed the Meeting.

The voluntary donations subscribed in the room were stated by Mr. Wilson, the treasurer, to amount to £612. very soon after dinner; and the list was in a course of augmentation.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Rapid increase of the Society.

We have extracted, from the Biblical Register for March, the following comparative view of the Society, in 1804, 1810, and 1817.

	1804.	1810.	1817.
Donations and Legacies	<i>L. s. d.</i> 377 14 6	<i>L. s. d.</i> 1,177 1 3	<i>L. s. d.</i> 5,968 17 10
Ann. Subscrip.	2,540 3 0	3,633 0 6	11,684 10 3
Amount received for Books sent out	4,659 5 11	6,229 14 2	21,784 19 6
Gross Receipts	12,390 1 8	16,653 15 10	60,221 17 5
Subscribers	2,000	3,323	abt. 12,000
New Ditto	209		abt. 3,000
Bibles issued	7,506	9,533	123,627
Testaments & Tracts issued	5,820	15,912	56,565
Book of Common Prayer	14,230	19,136	89,498
Families Tracts, & other Books	154,669	190,652	1,219,446

* Exclusive of the Society's Family Bible, of which 14,000 copies had been sold in two years.

The British and Foreign Bible Society was formed in the year 1804. Its influence, and that of kindred Institutions, were soon felt by other bodies. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge enjoyed much of the benefit, in the increase of its members; but, in the year 1810 (the se-

cond period noted above), when it began to adopt the plan of Local Auxiliaries, so successfully acted on by several other Institutions, its growth became rapid beyond all expectation.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRISONS IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Venning, a Member of the Society in London for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, lately visited Russia; and laid before the Government of that country a memorial upon Prison Discipline, pointing out the defects generally prevalent, and the measures best calculated to remove them. The greatest attention was paid to this representation. Mr. V. was furnished with a passport into all the prisons of Petersburg, and requested to make a report on their condition. Prince Galitzin, upon every occasion, manifested sincere interest in the success of the undertaking, and afforded the most cordial assistance. The Emperor not only patronised these exertions by his authority, but set a noble example to all his subjects, by personally inspecting some of the prisons. A report was sent in by Mr. Venning, containing a detailed account of the different places of confinement he had visited, accompanied with suggestions of various improvements which appeared most necessary. This report was immediately taken into consideration, and his Imperial Majesty issued orders for the prompt introduction of the reforms, which the present state of the prisons rendered practicable. Under the same authority, Mr. V. then proceeded to Moscow, where similar measures were adopted. Thus has this great work commenced in Russia under the happiest auspices, and no reasonable doubt can be entertained of inestimable advantages resulting from it, as the new prisons to be erected in that country will have the advantage of all the latest improvements, the Emperor being desirous of adopting whatever is really beneficial.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

The latest letters from Cawnpore, mention the departure of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General from that station Oct. 16th, and state that all the divisions of the army were in motion. On the arrival of His Excellency at Allahabad, a circumstance occurred, which in

the days when the armies of Rome went forth to conquer, would have afforded a fine subject for the pen of a Caesar or a Livy; and which has created no little sensation among the natives of Upper India. On his Lordship reaching Allahabad, the river was unusually low—so much so, indeed, as to have made it next to impossible for the fleet to have passed the sands of Pappamow, when just at the moment of His Excellency reaching the most difficult and shallow part of the stream, the river suddenly rose four feet; and the passage was effected by the *Soanamookie* in grand style. Almost immediately afterwards the river subsided to its former depth. This is considered by the natives as a most favorable omen of his Lordship's success. *Namine favente, tutus eris.* We learn likewise that a severe shock of an earthquake was likewise experienced at Cawnpore and its vicinity, on the morning of the 16th instant, almost at the moment when Marquis Hastings was mounting an elephant, to proceed to the camp of the head quarters of the Grand Army: formed in the neighbourhood of a place called *Jouee*. The natives, combining this phenomenon, with the remarkable rising of the Ganges, and the fall of rain at Allahabad and Cawnpore, at the time of the Governor General's approach, which by ensuring a plentiful crop, providentially removed the alarming apprehensions that had begun to be entertained, of a famine, consider his Lordship as a peculiar favorite of Providence, and pronounce that his arms will be invincible, when he takes the field against the Pindarces.

EPIDEMIC: ITS RAVAGES, AND CAUSES.

The following information dates as far back as December 2, 1817. As the event has greatly alarmed the friends in Britain of our forces serving abroad, we would remind them that long since that date our accounts are more favourable. The cause to which this visitation is attributed, is the reason of the article appearing.

The letters from every part of the country in the course of last week, contain melancholy accounts of the further ravages of the prevailing epidemic. It has shown itself in the centre division of the army. The chief mortality was among the camp followers and sepoys; but many a European had also been a victim to the disorder. The number of dead, reported on the 17th only, amounted to 500 Natives and 29 Europeans. On the 19th, it continued unabated. With all that, laudanum, brandy

ginger, bitters, are stated to have been administered with success, as well as calomel to complete the cure. There was but little *Droque Amère* procurable in camp. The cause of the disease is attributed there to the immoderate use of *Bauzrah* and *Holcus Indicus*; we think, or a variety and smaller kind of it. Rice of course cannot be obtained every where as a prop to the ories; nor can it be always new. There are, however, other opinions, some of which are stated in the Hurkaru to rest on high medical authority. "At one of the great Mailahs held at Hurdwar every 12th year, in the month of April, a sudden blast of cold air from the hills which came down the course of the Ganges, produced so violent and fatal a cholera morbus, that 20,000 persons perished in the course of three or four days. Great as this number is, it will not appear incredible, when it is known, that on such an occasion nearly a million of people are supposed to be collected. In common years the number at the fair is estimated at 300,000."

FURTHER SURVEYS OF INTERIOR INDIA.

A Letter from Lieut. W. S. WENN, of the Bengal Infantry, dated Camp, Fort Peshawar Gurb, April 2, 1816, contains the following interesting particulars:

I am on the eve of commencing a tour, which may for some months to come place me in situations which will preclude any regular correspondence. I have been incessantly occupied in the business of my survey. You will have heard that we have been involved in another campaign with the Nipalase. I accompanied the head quarters to Col. Adams's detachment. Set again at leisure by the recent peace, I am now about to commence my travels in the Siberian regions of Bootan. I have to-day received a letter from the Tartar Chiefs, that they hope to commence their journey northward eleven days hence: they are now with their wives and little ones assembled at Askoth, four days journey from hence, and to which place they *migrate*, if I may be allowed to use the word, when frozen out of their native villages by the severity of winter, returning thither again at the commencement of spring. I expect to set off with this motley group in a *cavavan* about the middle of this month, without any European companion, and purpose, if circumstances prove favourable to my researches, to ride among them some months.

I have been able during my survey to determine the altitudes of 27 peaks in the great snowy chain of mountains, which with a sketch of the province of Kumaon, I have recently sent to Lord Moira. I

enclose an account of the results; the distances and bases have been determined trigonometrically, and the work proved by inferring from the snowy peak alone the latitude of Peleebhut; which coincided with Mr. Burrow's observations to five seconds of a great circle, or in space 84 English fathoms; the distance between the great mosque in that town, and the nearest point of the snowy range, being in round numbers 98,000 fathoms.

THE ROBBER ROBBED:

Or too many for a Jew.

The following instance of decoity was related by Sir Francis Macnaughten in his charge to the Jury at the last Calcutta Sessions: Jan. 7, 1818. It shews to what boldness and dexterity the robbers have arrived. The case did not appear in the calendar of accusations: partly, because of the exposure it would have made of the Jew's character; and partly, because of the number of culprits concerned: perhaps, too, among them were some of his own people, who well knew the ways and secrets of his go-down.

A Jew merchant had a godown, in which he had stolen bale goods at some distance from his house. It happened that about noon one Sunday, he went out to take a walk. He passed his own godown, there he saw a number of Hackerys at the door of it, and a number of people in the inside, removing his bales to the Hackerys. He was well pleased, for he took for granted that his Sircar had found a purchaser: never suspecting that in a public street and in open day, such an outrage could be attempted. He pursued his walk, and arrived at his own house, where, by the merest accident, the Sircar had come. The merchant asked what he was doing there? He said he had come to make up the accounts, as he had not had time to do it the day before. He was then told that the godown was open, that a number of Hackerys were at the door, and a number of people removing the bales. The man said it was impossible, for he had the key in his possession. You may suppose they became alarmed—they went to the godown. They there saw the Hackerys, some of them loaded in the street: a man, like a Sircar in appearance, and about eighty coolies hard at work in the inside. On the appearance of the proprietor they all made off.

MAHOMEDAN VIOLENCE ABATING.

We were glad to perceive that during the late celebration of their Mohorum, the Mussulmans seemed not to range through every street of Calcutta in the same numbers and with the same frenzy as of late years. The noisy and lewd demonstrations of the Bengalees in their festivals offer little beyond troublesomeness. But the settled intolerant spirit of the Sons of Islam, and the particular fierceness to which they work themselves up, on the occasion alluded to, are of a much more exceptionable nature, and are very properly kept under. Our readers will connect with this remark of our correspondent, the hints we have occasionally dropped, on the declining fervour of the partizans of Mahomet, in Persia, and elsewhere. To what this may be attributed, we scarcely know; but, in all probability, a part of it is not unconnected with a sense of the increasing establishment of Christianity in India, and the progress of impressions favourable to the gospel, among the natives.

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In February last, a meeting of gentlemen took place at the College, having in view the establishment of a Public Library at the Presidency, when several resolutions were passed highly favorable to this liberal undertaking. In a future number we hope to give a detailed account of the proceedings on this interesting occasion.

PENANG.

REMARKABLE HAIL STORM.

On Tuesday, about noon, the remarkable phenomenon of a hail storm occurred upon the signal hill in the centre of the island. The morning was attended by the same hazy appearance which has lately prevailed to an unusual extent over our atmosphere, and during a severe squall with thunder and lightning, a heavy shower of hail fell for the space of two minutes. The pieces of ice are described as being of a very irregular shape by our informant, who states, that many equalled in size an ordinary hen's egg.

This information is dated September 13, 1817.

MALACCA.

STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

Here things continue much as they were on the 31st December last. There are seventy scholars in the Chinese schools. The new edition of the Chinese New Testament, mentioned in a former letter, is

now throwing off. Translating and preaching are going on as far as health and strength permit. In consequence of the late edict issued by the Canton government, several Chinese, some of whom were formerly employed about the mission in China, have come hither. May this retreat to which they have found it advisable to flee, prove the place of their emancipation from the bondage of sin!

Our readers will notice the effect of the severity exercised in China, in dispersing the Chinese Christians and their adherents:—it is more than probable, that some of these converts may carry their principles, in their flight to places where, otherwise, they would continue unknown.

CHINA.

CANTON. CHRISTIANS PERSECUTED.

The persecuting spirit of the Chinese government still continues; and renders not only the greatest caution and most prudent care necessary in acting, but also prevents doing any thing publicly and avowedly in the cause of the Gospel.

A severe edict, lately issued by the local government, has obliged some of the natives employed by Dr. Morrison, and Europeans, as assistants in the language, to abscond. This despotic measure has thrown some difficulties in the way of proceeding with the printing of his Dictionary; but these, it is hoped, may in course of a little time be overcome. From a Memoir of Dr. Morrison's Journey to Peking, which will most likely be published in England, much genuine information respecting the real state of China, may be expected.

* * The effect of this persecution is hinted at in the information from Malacca, where a number of Chinese are established: these maintain a precarious intercourse with their friends at home; and some of them retire to spend their latter days in the country which gave them birth. We are not, however, to imagine that the weight of government in China is directed against Christianity exclusively; the following article shews that others meet with equal severity. It does not appear to us, that the sentiments professed by these sectaries, are in opposition to any rites established in China;—but this shews, the more evidently, the determination of the constituted authorities, to admit of no innovation, whatever.

OF THE TEA SECT.

Translated from the Peking Gazette.

This sect is called in Chinese *Tsing-chamun keaou*, i. e. the Pure Tea Sect. The name probably arose from the circumstance

of their making offerings to the gods of fine tea. The following paper contains an account of the examination and punishment of one of the heads of the sect; and also the only account of its principles and practices which we have yet seen.

TRANSLATION.

*Peking, the 21st year of Kea-king,
5 moon, 27 day, (June, 1816.)*

"*Tsing-chang*, of the Imperial blood, and general, in command of the city Shing, together with *Yang Tsao*, holding the office of *She-lang*, knelt down and report.—Profoundly honouring the Imperial mandate to assemble and rigorously investigate and determine on punishments proper to be inflicted, we respectfully present this document, praying that it may please his Majesty to examine it.

We have examined the case of the criminal *Wang yung tae*, that is *Wang san-koo*, the leader of the sect, and also the case of *Wang-chu-urh*, *Wang king-tsang* and *Wang-tso peh*, to be banished on his account. We immediately took the sum of their testimony, and in a former statement reported it. At the same time we commanded *Wang-king-yu*, the *Tung che* of *Sin-min tun*, to proceed quickly to the district of Ee, and, with *Foh-sang-o*, the military commandant of the town, to investigate with rigour and secrecy, whether *Wang-yung-tae* had delivered his doctrines and made proselytes there or not. We also ordered them to call *Chow-hing* and *Kwoh-chau lung*, the masters of the inn in which *Wang-yung-tae* resided, together with *Heang* and *Paou*, superiors of the people, to appear and give evidence. Shortly after this the officers whom we thus ordered reported, saying, 'We have secretly searched and found out that *Wang-yung-tae* fled from the border, and came to the country of Ee, where, after remaining for six days, he was taken up. We still more minutely examined and found that the said criminal had not, after his return to Ee, either delivered doctrines or made disciples—This is a true investigation.'

[This Report, however, did not satisfy the Emperor; who had received other information: he therefore, caused more strict enquiries to be made: observing that,]

It appears from the examination of

* We *Noo-tsee*, i. e. slaves,—all persons of the Tartar race in China, even the highest, are obliged to use this degrading epithet when speaking of themselves. Those of the Chinese race, when speaking of themselves use *chin*, which is a more respectable epithet.

the criminal *Wang-yung-tae*, by *Tsing-chang*, and others, that he has really made proselytes in *Hoo-peh*, the testimony of the three others agreeing thereto.

[In consequence,—]

Wang-yung-tae is ordered to be executed, and his body to be cut into small pieces. *Wang-chu-urh* and the other two are ordered to be dealt with as the law directs, in cases where persons are involved by the crimes of others. Take this edict and make it known. Respect this."

[The Answer to this Second Imperial Mandate, informs us, that the officers charged with its execution, had discovered, concerning this *Wang-yung-tae*.]

That his ancestors had delivered down the dogmas of the sect, called *Tring-chamun*.

That on the first and fifteenth of every moon, the votaries of this sect burn incense, make offerings of fine tea, bow down and worship the heavens, the earth, the sun, the moon, the fire, the water, and their (deceased) parents. They also worship *Fuh*; and the founder of their own sect.

In receiving proselytes, they use *choh-luac* (i. e. bamboo chop sticks) and with them touch the eyes, ears, mouth, and nose, of those that join their sect, commanding them to observe the three revertings and the five precepts. They lyingly and presumptuously affirm that the first progenitor of the clan of *Wang* resides in heaven.

That the world is governed by three *Fuh* in rotation. The reign of *Yen-tang-Fuh*, (otherwise called *O me to Fuh*) is past.—*Shih kea Fuh* now reigns; and the reign of *Me lib Fuh* is yet to come. These sectaries affirm that *Me lib Fuh* will descend and be born in their family, and carry all that enter the sect, after death, into the regions of the West, to the palace of the immortal *Seen*, where they will be safe from the dangers of war, of water, and of fire.

Because of these sayings they deceive the simple people, tempt them to enter the sect, and cheat them out of their money. Those who join them are called "*Yay*." That in the 6th Moon of the 15th year of *Kea king*, the criminal being poor and finding it difficult to live, went to *Hankow* in the province of *Hoo-peh*, where he resided, telling the people the advantages of entering the sect, hoping to gain proselytes and cheat them out of their money. Accordingly, *See chau-kwi*, *Fang-wan-ping*, and others of that place, honoured him as their leader, expecting to receive

* Three revertings, are three conditions to be observed by those who join the sect.

the doctrines of his ancestors. Every person that joined him gave money, of the current coin, from several times ten to upwards of ten thousand *wan*†

Fuh is generally spelled *Foe* by European writers. It is the Chinese name for the founder of the Boudhistic sect. This sect, as is generally known, prevails to a great extent in China, though in some respects different from what it is on Ceylon, in India, and in Burmah. *Fuh* is probably an imitation of the Indian name *Buddh*. The Chinese have no character whose initial sound is B, hence in attempting to pronounce *Buddh*, they would say *P'hoot*—or as here *Fuh*.

It deserves notice, that there is a remarkable difference of opinion between the Boudhists of Ceylon and those of China; the former believe that there are twenty-six heavens, but the latter always assert that there are thirty-six, which they express by *San sheh san chung theen*—i. e. thirty-six orders of heavens. It might perhaps be difficult to account satisfactorily for this difference of opinion. If we suppose that this latter opinion prevailed in China before the entrance of Boudhism, and that the votaries of that sect adopted it, perhaps we may not be far wrong.

Shanssen are a kind of spiritual beings, who were originally mortal men, but who by severe mortification and virtue raised themselves to this dignity.

Jews in China.

Our pages have heretofore hinted at the existence of descendants of the Jewish nation in this remote part of the world: the following intelligence recently obtained by Dr. Morrison, and extracted from his notes made in his late journey to Peking, contributes to confirm former reports.

"[While in the interior] October 10th, had a conversation with a Mahomedan gentleman who informed me that at Kae-fung Foo, in the province of Ho-nan, there are a few families denominated the *Teaou-kin-keou*, or sect that plucks out the sinew from all the meat which they eat. They have a *Lepae-sze*, or house of worship, and observe the eighth day as a Sabbath."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIRCUITS IN THE INTERIOR.

That principle of the law of England which commands that justice be brought to every man's door, as it prevails in the

Mother Country so it ought to be put in practice, as far as possible, in the dependencies. Whether the increase of business for Courts of Law in the interior of the British Establishment at Port Sydney, be a sign of increasing wealth, of increasing civilization, or of increasing crime, must be left to further information to determine: perhaps the whole may combine, though in various proportions. The intelligence is dated Sydney, August 9, 1817.

The Circuit established for the adjudication of causes brought in the Governor's Court, at the distant settlements, terminated yesterday se'nnight, and his Honor the Judge Advocate returned to town on Tuesday. The members at the court at Windsor were William Cox and James Mileham, Esqrs.

The court opened for dispatch of business at Paramatta on Tuesday, the 22d ult. and closed the Friday following; during which interval thirty-seven causes were determined. The court opened at Windsor for Hawkesbury and its districts on Tuesday the 29th ult. and ended Friday the 1st instant, having determined twenty-nine causes. The court sat to a late hour in the evening at both places, for the purpose of accelerating the business before it, and preventing, as much as possible, the inconvenience of delays, to the parties interested, who did not reside within those towns.

From the increased number of causes that came before the Governor's Court at Paramatta and Windsor, during the late circuit, compared with the former, the adoption of such a measure must be considered highly beneficial to the distant settler, who had frequently submitted to loss and imposition, rather than resort to the courts of justice for the recovery of claims, which were not of very serious amount, when the sittings of the court were confined to Sydney; whose distance, joined to the inconvenience, perhaps the inability to travel, opposed a fatal barrier to the enforcement of a just demand, and became a source of exultation to the heedless, not to say the dishonest debtor. The establishment of the circuit now puts it in the power of the distant inhabitant to appeal to the tribunals of justice against his offending neighbour, with little trouble or loss of time, and therefore answers every expectation that could have been formed of its utility, its necessity and importance to those for whose accommodation it was established.

† *Wan* is a small copper coin 800 of which go for a Spanish dollar.

Singular Voyage unseen.

It is rather a singular subject of remark, that throughout the whole passage of the *Matilda* hither, which may be called sailing the world half round, Captain Somerville never saw or met with a single ship or vessel at sea of any description whatsoever, as that gentleman has assured us.

PARTICULARS OF A VOYAGE FROM CALCUTTA TO OCHOTSK, IN SIBERIA.

Performed by the Schooner, Brothers, Capt. Gordon.

This voyage, from its novelty, possesses additional interest, beyond what would belong to it, as a visit to a distant part: as a trading voyage, also, it shews what intercourse might take place, between the European settlements; and hints at their mutual benefits, should this course of trade become established. It is the first direct intercourse between these ports.

The *Brothers* left Calcutta May 9, 1817, with an assortment, conjectured to be of the most saleable articles: her burden is but 65 tons; and her crew consisted of six men. She arrived at Ochotsk September 27, left that port, October 19, and reached Calcutta in the January following. She is announced for another trip to the same port; but will sail on her intended voyage much sooner in the season than before.

The following extract from Capt. Gordon's narrative, relates to events which happened after his reaching the sea of Ochotsk; being the most interesting part of the voyage: and certainly possessing the greatest novelty.

At sunset we had the unspeakable joy to find ourselves arrive at length in the long looked for sea, of Ochotsk; and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the frailty of our little barque, and our want of knowledge of the situation, and nature of the port or our destination, we could not but anticipate a successful issue to the voyage, which at its commencement, appeared to be opposed by the elements and every adverse circumstance. Our hopes, were more than realized, for we glided through this sea, if possible, more agreeably, than we had passed through those of China and Japan, and on the evening of the 27th September, our eyes feasted themselves in viewing the coast of Siberia. In

the course of the night, the wind headed us off so, that we fetched in shore considerably to the Eastward of the point for which our course had been shaped: at noon, being within a league of the shore, in nine fathoms, had to tack ship; the breeze freshening at N.W. drove us off shore, and until the 3d of October, we were unable to rejoin our station; then at 3. A.M. a fine little breeze favoured us from the N.E. and carried us by nine o'clock close in shore: having 6 fathoms, bore up and ran along the coast with regular soundings, at the distance of two miles off shore, eagerly looking for our port as well as for some traces of human beings of whom we might be able to enquire concerning it. At 10 o'clock, descried a flag-staff on the pitch of a point (Maruchan Point,) and soon afterwards the flag staff, on a small hill inland of it. Our hopes were now all alive, every rock, and every valley was declared to be a house or a village, until a nearer approach proved it otherwise, at length we saw a house in reality, but such an one as made us all shudder; a few rough logs of wood piled on each other, enclosing a few feet of ground, and covered in with moss and rubbish, presented to our view a hovel, which we could only regard as the temporary abode of unfortunates' wrecked, on this inhospitable shore, and at the same time thought that some of the drift wood, which covered the beach, resembled the bleached remains of a vessel. We passed near enough to ascertain that the habitation had long been without inhabitants, and at half past ten rounded Maruchan Point very closely, hoping to find the river of Ochotsk as we luffed round, but in this we were disappointed, and had to heave too, for a few minutes, in order to commit to the deep the body of a second victim to the severity of the climate: having performed this melancholy task, we bore away again and almost immediately got sight of three steeples, and in a few minutes saw other buildings near them; our joy now was complete, our toils were already forgotten, and we only wondered at arriving with so little difficulty. Curiosity was eager, to ascertain what kind of a place Ochotsk was, and to make out the shipping; but we could neither perceive ship or boat of any description, even when near enough, to observe the manner in which the gazers on the beach were dressed: on nearing the mouth of the river, we had the mortification to find it inaccessible, without a pilot, as a heavy surf broke right across it, being in 3 fathoms sand: at half past one, P.M. came to anchor for the purpose of getting the boat out: whilst furling

sails, a boat came out of the river, towards us, and we were most agreeably surprized on being hailed in English. She contained an English captain, and an American gentleman, besides the Russian pilot, and finding it was our intention to go into the harbour, we were desired to bear a hand, as the tide was just about to turn, and it would scarcely be practicable, even as it was, to get in: the wind had just shifted in our favour, and freshening, carried us in a few minutes over the bar, and we moored in the Ochotz to the great joy of every one on board. Our vessel drew but 7 feet water, had she drawn two feet more, the pilot would not have attempted the river so late on the tide, hazardous as it is to remain in the road, which for the three days succeeding that of our arrival, presented to the view but a sheet of foam, in which I imagine no vessel could long ride.

Captain Eddis passed an hour or two on shore with our countrymen, and brought on his return but dismal accounts regarding a market, as the dark side alone had been brought to view: before morning we viewed things more favourably than they had been represented, and ventured to hope, that some articles of the cargo might find a sale next season, although there was not the value of two dollars specie, neither any merchandize or merchant in the place. The last of the merchants, had left Ochotsk about 14 days before our arrival. The Governor, Captain Menitsky, of the Navy, also had quitted Ochotsk about a month, and left the Port in charge of His Highness the Prince Alexander Schaboussky, a lieutenant in the Imperial navy, from whom we received an uninterrupted series of the kindest attentions, which lay us under the most lasting obligations to this truly noble young man.

The importation of a foreign cargo, being without precedent in the archives of Siberia, the Prince was at first rather at a loss how to act, and felt his situation doubly disagreeable, from the circumstance of having applied for leave to retire from the service; but meeting with some papers relative to goods imported into Kamtschatka—in or about 1812, by Mr. Dobell, on board of two American brigs, he found it remained doubtful, if the tariff with all its restrictive and prohibitory clauses, would be opposed to this attempt at opening a trade with these remote regions.

Mr. Dobell's adventure, like our own, was chiefly owing to the representation of Captain A. Von Krusenstern, the Russian Circumnavigator. It was of considerable value, and contained a judicious, tho' far too plentiful an assortment of articles, for

the use of the inhabitants of Kamtschatka, whose poverty soon shewed the ruinous consequences, which would attend this attempt to serve them, especially if the tariff was enforced. Repairing to the capital, Mr. Dobell met with a most gracious reception from the Emperor, who presented him with a valuable ring on account of services rendered to Capt. Krusenstern, at Canton and issued an Ukase, permitting the sale of prohibited articles then imported into Kamtschatka, on the payment of 30 per cent. duties, reducing the duties chargeable by the tariff on articles, to perhaps an average of about 12 per cent. and making free of duty articles of indispensable necessity, as provisions, clothing, furniture, stationery, &c. It was also noticed, at or about this time, that deviation from the commercial policy of the empire must be made, in favour of the insulated inhabitants of Ochotsk and Kamtschatka. Since then a second Ukase has been issued, declaring Mr. Dobell's goods duty free, (whether the whole, or the remaining portion, I cannot say): that gentleman has also been appointed Russian Consul-general at Manila, and is expected to proceed there very shortly, but with what particular object in view, is hard to say,—possibly in the way of his own business, rather than of that of the Empire.—One of his brigs, the *Sylph*, he begged the Emperor to accept of, and though declined, she yet remains at Kamtschatka, in ordinary. Great part of their cargoes are yet on hand, tho' retailed by the pound of sugar and bottle of rum, and hawked about to every part of the Peninsula, by two Americans, who have married grand-daughters of Captain Cook's friend, the worthy priest of Paratouaka. The person who boarded us, was one of these agents, who came over from Kamtschatka in the spring, with some goods, which not disposing of, detained him at Ochotsk until the next year.

The goods imported on the *Brothers*, are considered as being within the meaning of the first Ukase, and application has been made to have the second extended to them. My hopes for succeeding in this, are sanguine, and founded on the character and intelligence of Governor Menitsky, who in unison with his Government, I believe to be desirous of inviting commerce to the port, for the sake of their own subjects, who it can never be doubted, would thus be greatly benefitted. Captain Menitsky, it is to be feared, will not again return to Ochotsk, where he has presided five years, as he has the government of Yakutsk, and has applied to be permitted to retire from the Navy. He, together with the

governor of Kamtschatka, Captain Richard, was brought up in the British Navy. During the last eight years, Kamtschatka and Ochotsk have been naval governments, and are likely to gain much by the change, the officers in that department of the imperial service, being far more polished and intelligent than the military: these places are also garrisoned entirely by seamen, who mount guard, and perform all the other duties of soldiers.

As the winter had made rapid strides, and there was no alternative, it only remained to discharge the cargo, and proceed to sea again: this was done on the 18th of October, much to our satisfaction; for the prospect of wintering in so desolate a place was not agreeable.

Ochotsk contains above a hundred log edifices, inhabited by twelve hundred souls, it is situated on a strand of shingles, which having become insulated and untenable, is being abandoned for a more suitable spot on the opposite side of the harbour. Government-house, the hospital, barracks, court-house, and some magazines had been removed before our arrival, and during our stay. Newport was considerably increased at the expense of the old town, these log buildings are removed with the facility of tents, yet they are very comfortable inside, and well adapted to the country.

The Port is very extensive, but for the greatest part dry at low water, it lies about latitude 59 deg. 20 min North, and longitude about 143 deg. 12 min. East of Greenwich: it is high water on full, and change days at 10½ hours. Spring tides rise 10, to even 12 feet, with a southerly wind in the autumn. The bar is said to have five feet on it at low water spring tides, which I rather doubt. Vessels drawing above 12 feet ought not to visit this Port, though they may make shift to enter it on emergency, as it is the only place in these seas, where any thing can be done in the way of repairs. The coast is bold to, and clear of hidden danger,—it may be discovered a great distance off, being mountainous and usually clad in snow, the reflection of which opposite the sun is seen a long way. The soundings also appear to be regular, and a good guide at night, and in thick rain with the weather, which prevails throughout the summer season. The great disadvantage of this coast is, that stretching in an east and west line, without any place of shelter, a vessel caught near it with a southerly gale, and unable to work off, must either ride it out, or else be wrecked. Losses by shipwreck do not appear at present to be at all com-

mon; and gales, I believe, are neither frequent nor severe. None of the charts or maps of this coast are to be depended on, in any degree, but as far as they extend, the surveys of Broughton, Krusenstern, and Golovin, are very accurate.

Ochotsk is the channel of communication between Russia and its settlements in Kamtschatka to America; the latter are under the exclusive direction of a mercantile company, whose Charter has but two years to run. They have of late attacked the Japanese, settled a colony in California, a considerable distance within the Spanish lines, and also seized on one of the isles of the celebrated Tamahana, whom it was intended to have dispossessed of Owyhee; but failing in effecting this, the next to it, Mowee, was taken. These proceedings of the company, together with the want of honor which has marked their transactions, not only with their servants and subjects, but also with the public, has rendered them abhorred as a body; and makes it probable, that a very different charter will be substituted for the old one. Very probably, another effort will be made by them to create an Indian company, either independent of, or as an appendage to the American Company. Litka, in Norfolk Sound, in the residence of M. Brenoff, the Company's Agent, who is absolute, and exercises almost regal powers; he has a fleet of about ten sail of vessels, one of which is of 300 tons, and with many of the others, was built in the colonies; had our voyage been directed to that point it might have proved more advantageous than we can now expect it will do.

Kamtschatka, with all its natural advantages, appears to be at a stand, if not declining, as its population has dwindled to a mere nothing; the aborigines are reduced to less than 6000, and have made no advances in civilization: the Russians resident there, do not amount, I believe, to 1000.

Shaping a course to the southward, we passed in sight of Toonoo rock, about midnight of the 19th: this rock being bold to, and discernible at a considerable distance, may be steered for by vessels uncertain of their true place, by reason of fogs, &c. It lies in the meridian of Ochotsk. Being favoured with fair winds, in three days, our mast-heads, rigging, and sails, were clear of the ice and snow, which had adhered to them, but the weather continued sharp. On the afternoon of the 22d, made the coast of Sagalien, in lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. and being well in with it at midnight, had to put about; the weather after this was very

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bearable; at times it appeared to be felt less sensibly than when crossing the same parallels a month before, on our way to the northward. On the 29th, we quitted the sea of Ochotsk, by passing through Pico channel, the same by which we had entered it, and then having sea room, and the prospect of enjoying a more genial climate in a few days, could not but look on the voyage as accomplished. Impelled along by the most favourable gales, Sandown Point, on the coast of Nippon, was made at day-light of 4th November, and at noon, we were up with White Point, and steering in for Yeddo Bay, where I was inclined to pass a day or two. After working to windward, and tossing about most terribly for a week, without making an inch, we were necessitated for want of time to bear away, with the poor consolation of being only in like case with H. M. sloop Resolution and Providence, who in 1776 and in 1796, were in the early part of November drifted about at the mercy of the strong N.E. currents they met with on this part of the coast. During this time fires were kindled nightly along the coast, and similar signals were made in the day, when near any village or town; either by way of invitation, or else to warn us of danger. The boats we passed nearer to, did not at all appear to shun us, and had I wished it would, no doubt have visited us. N. E. and easterly winds carried us on very agreeably; and at day-light the 17, made two small islands of the Loo choo Group, and the following midnight shaved the S.E. point of Great Long-choo, we saw nothing of it; the night of the 22d returned us to the China Sea, through which we repassed with pleasure, and made Paio Aor on the 4th December, having been absent from it four months and two days. On the following night we had but light airs: the current was so strong, that in the morning we had Bintay N.E. point West of us—light airs and a continuance of them detained us from entering the straits until the 10th Nov. The 13th we anchored off Malacca, and sailed again in the evening in company with several ships.—The roughness of our copper which was much injured by the ice, retarded our progress, with light winds, so much, that we did not get into the Ganges, until the 13th January, 1818, when by God's mercy our voyage was so far concluded, in the most agreeable manner: indeed, since staunching the last leak, which was occasioned by the blow of our anchor, when coming down the river, we have enjoyed the most favourable winds and weather I remember to have had on any voy-

age; and have not had either a gale, or squall of any consequence during the same period, so that our masts, sails, and rigging do not appear to have suffered more injury, than they would have received from mere exposure to the weather, a like period, if under fairs off Chandpaul Ghaut.

Poetry.

NATURE.

I love to set me on some steep,
That overhangs the billowy deep,
And hear the waters roar;
I love to see the big waves fly,
And swell their bosoms to the sky,
Then burst upon the shore.

I love, when seated on its brow,
To look o'er all the world below,
And eye the distant vale;
From thence to see the waving corn,
With yellow hue the hills adorn,
Bow to the rising gale.

I love far downward to behold
The shepherd with his bleating fold,
And hear the tinkling sound
Of little bell and shepherd's lute,
Wafted on zephyrs soft, now mute,
Then swell in echoes round.

I love to range the valleys too,
And towering hills from thence to view,
Which rear their heads on high,
When nought beside around is seen
But one extended vale between,
And overhead the sky.

I love to see, at close of day,
Spread o'er the hills the sun's broad ray,
While rolling down the west;
When every cloud in rich attire,
And half the sky that seems on fire,
In purple robes is dress'd.

I love, when evening veils the day,
And Luna shines with silver ray,
To cast a glance around,
And see ten thousand worlds of light,
Shine ever new and ever bright
O'er the vast vault profound.

I love to let wild fancy stray,
And walk the spangled Milky Way,
Up to the shining height
Where thousand thousand burning rays
Mingle in one eternal blaze,
And charm the ravish'd sight.

I love from thence to take my flight
Far downward on the beams of light,
And reach my native plain,
Just as the flaming Orb of day,
Drives night, and mists, and shade away.
And lights the world again.

J. S.

PRAYER DURING BATTLE.

From the German of Koiner.

Father of all ! I call on thee :
Red lightnings flash along the ground ;
Loud roars the fierce artillery,
And smoke and blood enclose me round ;
Great God of battles ! hear my cry,—
Lead me to death or victory !

Thou, Father, lead me boldly on !
Lead me to conquest or the grave ;
Where'er I go, thy will be done,—
So lead as thou the will may'st have ;
For I submit me to thy power,
I own thy presence every hour.

Equally in the rustling blasts,
Strewing autumnal leaves around ;
As when the battle-storm o'ercreasts,
With carnage and with blood, the ground ;
Thee I acknowledge, God supreme !
Fountain of mercy ! still the same.

Father, I praise thee, that to-day
For no vain good our swords we draw ;
Our cause is sacred Liberty,
And Justice is our only law ;
Victor or vanquish'd, at thy will,
Father of men ! I'll praise thee still.

Thou, Father, bless me with thy care,
Into thy hands I all resign ;
'Tis thou that givest ; hear my prayer ;
'Tis thou can'st take,—for I am thine.
In life, or in Death's trying hour,
O bless me with thy guardian power.

God ! I submit myself to thee :
When Death assails my mortal frame,
When my torn veins the blood shall flee
Gushing, and sinks this vital flame,—
I'll bend resigned to thy decree ;
Father of all ! I call on thee.

LIFE'S LIKENESSES.

[Written in imitation of the Poetry of the 17th Century.]

Life is—what ?

It is the shooting of a star,
That gleams along the trackless air,

And vanishes, almost ere seen, to nought.
And such is Man—

He shines and flutters for a span,
And is forgot

Life is—what ?

It is the vermeil of the rose,
That blooms but till the bleak wind blows,
Then, all entomb'd in sweets, doth fade and rot,
And such is Man—

He struts in brav'ry for a span,
And is forgot.

Life is—what ?

It is a dew-drop of the morn,
That quiv'ring hangs upon the thorn,
Till quaff'd by sunbeams, 'tis no longer aught,
He's steep'd in sorrow for a span,
And melts—forgot.

Life is—what ?

A stone, whose fall doth circles make
On the smooth surface of the lake,
Which spread till one and all forsake the spot,
And such is Man—

'Midst friends he revels for a span,
And sinks—forgot.

Life is—what ?

It is a bubble on the main,
Rais'd by a little globe of rain,
Whose heir destroys the fabric it hath wrought.

And such is Man—
Swell'd into being for a span,
And broke—forgot.

Life is—what !

A shadow on the mountain's side,
Of rack, that doth on æther ride,
Driv'n by the Northern gale, with tempest
fraught.

And such is Man—
He hangs on greatness for a span,
And is forgot.

Life is—what ?

It is the sound of cannon near,
Which strikes upon the startled ear,
And ceases ere we can distinguish aught.

And such is man—
He fights and blusters for a span,
And is forgot.

Life is—what ?

It is the swallow's sojournment,
Who, ere green Summer's robe is rent,
Flies to some distant bourne, by instinct taught.

And such is Man—
He rents his dwelling for a span,
And flits—forgot.

And is this—Life?

Oh yes! and had I time to tell,
A hundred shapes more transient still—
But, whilst I speak, Fate whets its slaugh-
terous knife,
And such is man—
While reck'ning o'er Life's little span,
Death ends the strife.

ON THE NATURE OF GOD,

Imitated from the French.

Weak Man decide not on this lofty theme,
Nor vainly strive to fathom the Supreme;
Nought less than God a God can comprehend.*
So vast his nature, so sublime his end,
Man's feeble sense is lost ere half 'tis view'd
In the full blaze of his infinitude.
Seek, then, to penetrate the veil no more,
But bow the knee with reverence and adore.

G.

TO OCTAVIA.

*The eight daughter of J— L—g, Esq, on
the completion of her sixth year.*

Full many a gloomy month hath past,
On flagging wing, regardless by—
Unmarked by ought, save grief—since last
I gazed upon thy bright blue eye;
And bade my lyre pour forth for thee
Its strains of wildest Minstrelsy!
For all my joys are withered now—
The hopes, I most relied on, thwarted,—
And sorrow hath o'erspread my brow
With many a shade, since last we parted:
Yet mind that murkiness of lot,
Young Peri, thou art unforgot!

There are who love to trace the smile
That dimples upon childhood's cheek,
And hear from lips devoid of guile,
The dictates of the bosom break
Oh! who of such could look on thee;
Without a wish to rival me!
None: his must be a stubborn heart,
And strange to every softer feeling,
Who from thy glance could bear to part
Cold, and unmoved—without revealing
Some portion of the fond regret,
Which dimmed my eye when last we meet!
Sweet Bud of Beauty!—mid the thrill—
The anguished thrill of hope delayed—
Peril—and pair—and every ill
That can the breast of man invade—
No tender thought of *thine* and thee
Hath faded from my memory!

* A God alone can comprehend a God.—
Young.

But I have dwelt on each dear form

'Till woe, awhile, gave place to gladness;
And that remembrance seemed to charm,
Almost to peace, my bosom's sadness;—
And now again I breathe a lay
To hail thee on thy natal day.

Oh! might the foudest prayers prevail
For blessings on thy future years—
Or innocence, like thine avail

To save thee from afflictions tears
Each moment of thy life should bring
Home new light upon its wing;
And the wild sparkle of thine eye,—

Thy guilelessness of soul revealing,—
Beam ever thus as beautifully,
Undimmed—save by those gems of feeling—
Those soft, luxurious drops which flow
In pity for another's woe.

But vain the thought!—it may not be?

Could prayers avert misfortune's blight,
Or hearts, from sinful passions free,
Here hope for unalloyed delight,
Then those who guard thine opening bloom
Had never known an hour of gloom.

No;—if the chastening stroke of fate
On guilty heads alone descend,
Sure *they* would ne'er have felt its weight,
In whose pure bosoms, sweetly blended,
Life's dearest social virtues move
In one bright, linkless chain of love!

Then since upon this earth, joy's beams
Are fading—frail, and few in number,
And melt—like the light-woven dreams
That steal upon the mourner's slumber,—
Sweet one! I'll wish thee strength to bear
The ills that Heaven may bid thee share;
And when thine *infancy* hath fled;
And time with woman's zone hath bound thee,
If in the path thou'rt doom'd to tread

The thorns of sorrow lurk, and wound thee
Be thine that exquisite relief
Which blossoms 'mid the springs of grief!

And like the many-tinted bow,
Which smiles the showery clouds away,
May hope—Grief's Iris here below—
Attend, and soothe thee on thy way,

'Till full of years—thy cares at rest—
Thou see'st the mansions of the blest!
Young sister of a *mortal* Nine,

Farewell!—perchance a *long* farewell!
Tho' woes unnumbered yet be mine—
Woes, hope may vainly strive to quell—
I'll half on each my soul to pine
So there be bliss for thee and *thine*!

Oct. 1817.

The Gatherer.

No. XIX.

"I am but a gatherer, and dealer in other men's stuff."

The Ruling Passion.

Mr. Hoare, in the Prize, or 2, 5, 3, 8, seems to have been indebted for a hint to the following curious anecdote, related by Mad. de Baviere.—Chirac, a celebrated physician, as he was going to the house of a lady, who had sent for him in a great hurry, received intelligence that the Stocks had fallen; having a considerable property embarked in the Mississippi scheme, the news made so strong an impression on his mind, that while he was feeling his patient's pulse, he exclaimed—"Good God, how they fall! lower, lower, lower!" The Lady in alarm flew to the bell, crying out, "I am dying, M. de Chirac says that my pulse gets lower and lower, so that it is impossible that I should live!"—"You are dreaming, Madam!" replied the Physician, rousing himself from his reverie, "your pulse is very good, and nothing ails you; it was the Stocks I was talking of, for I am a great loser by their fall."

Hints to Tipplers.

O! that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains.

Shakespeare.

All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property, as drunkenness.

Lord Bacon.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard; for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you would prevent your friends raising in the world, be a drunkard; for that will defeat all their efforts..

If you are determined to be utterly destroyed, in estate, body, and soul, be a drunkard; and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your—End.

Drunkenness expels reason, drowns the memory, defaces beauty, diminishes strength, inflames the blood, causes internal, external, and incurable wounds, is a witch to the senses, a devil to the soul, a thief to the purse, the beggar's companion, the wife's woe, and children's sorrow, makes a strong man weak, and a wise man a fool. He is worse than a beast, and is a self-murderer, who drinks to other's good health, and robs himself of his own.

Proofs of Affection, related by Mr. Curran.

When a boy, I was one morning playing at marbles in the village ball alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly there appeared amongst us a stranger, of a very remarkable and very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage; on the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see), perhaps, rose upon his memory. God bless him! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball alley in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the Rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning, and was full of wagery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to share of them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all he could, and then he sent me to the school at Middleton. *In short, he made a man of me.* I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from Court, I found an old Gentleman seated alone in my drawing-room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the ball alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed:—"You are right, Sir; you are right. The chimney-piece is your's—the pictures are your's—the house is your's. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!" He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a *Right Honourable*. Poor Boyse! he is now gone; and no suitor had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the Court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory.

Amusing Perplexities.

The French translator of Franklin's Correspondence, has made a true French blunder. Franklin somewhere says, "People

imagined that an American was a kind of Yahoo." Upon this the translator makes the following note: "Yahoo. It must be an animal. It is affirmed that it is the Opossum: but I have not been able to find the word Yahoo in any dictionary of Natural History."!!!—This reminds us of an anecdote also founded on one of Swift's admirable works. A Gentleman saw a person poring over an Atlas, and seemingly disconcerted by some want of success. "Can't you find what you want," said he, "or can I assist you?" "I don't know (was the reply) for I have been looking two hours through all latitudes and longitudes, and cannot discover this cursed Lilliput any where!!"

Literary Necessity.

The Author of *Tristram Shandy* told the following story of himself.—"I happened (said he) to be acquainted with a young man from Yorkshire, who rented a window in one of the paved alleys near Cornhill, for the sale of stationery. I hired one of the panes of glass from my friend, and stuck up the following advertisement with wafers:—

Epigrams, Anagrams, Paragrams, Chronograms, Monograms, Epitaphs, Epithilamiums, Prologues, Epilogues, Madrigals, Interludes, Advertisements, Letters, Petitions, Memorials on every occasion, Essays on all Subjects, Pamphlets for and against Ministers, with Sermons upon any Text, or for any Sect, to be written here on reasonable terms, by

A. B. PHILOLOGER."

The uncommonness of the titles occasioned numerous applications, and at night I used privately to glide into the office to digest the notes, or heads of the day, and receive the earnest, which was directed always to be left with the memorandums, the writing to be paid for on delivery, according to the subject. Sterne soon became disgusted with this employment, and the moment he had realised a small sum of money, closed the scene.

Anecdote of Bonnell Thornton.

Mr. Thornton's character, as a man of wit, as well as a writer of reputation, has been well established. Like most wits, too, he loved conviviality, which frequently led to late hours and consequently short mornings. After a night spent in this manner, an old female relation called on him rather late in the morning, and found him in bed, upon which she read him a lecture on prudence, and concluded it by saying, "Ah! Bonnell, Bonnell, I see plainly you'll shorten your days"—"very true," replied Bonnell, "but by the same rule, you must admit that I shall lengthen my nights."

Diversity of Employments.

Mr. Fournier, the Drawing Master, who died about fifty years ago, was a man possessed of great versatility of talents, but destitute of that prudence, which might have rendered his abilities useful to himself or family. His grand ambition was the being able to do what any other man could, and in the course of a few years he distinguished himself as an Engraver, Musician, Carver, Modeller in Wax, and Teacher of Drawing in Perspective. He also made all his own tools of every description. At one period he dressed and sold a-la-mode beef, and the truffles and morels which he used in making up this composition, led him to the study of Natural History. At another period of his life, he kept a chandler's shop, and could metamorphose a sprat into an anchovy, and substitute dried willow leaves for tea. He was a good carver, a tolerable button maker, and no contemptible comedian. In short, he was

"In the course of one revolving moon,
"Engraver, painter, fidler, and buffoon."

Trial of a Preacher.

Frederick the Great being informed of the death of one of his chaplains, a man of considerable learning and piety, determining that his successor should not be behind him in these qualifications, took the following method of ascertaining the merit of one of the numerous candidates for the appointment. He told the applicant that he would himself furnish him with a text, the following Sunday, when he was to preach at the Royal Chapel, from which he was to make an extempore sermon. The clergyman accepted the proposition. The whim of such a probationary discourse was spread abroad widely, and at an early hour the Royal Chapel was crowded to excess. The King arrived at the end of the prayers, and on the candidate's ascending the pulpit, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp presented him with a sealed paper. The preacher opened it, and found nothing written therein: he did not, however, in so critical a moment lose his presence of mind; but turning the paper on both sides, he said "My brethren, here is nothing, and there is nothing; out of nothing God created all things," and proceeded to deliver a most admirable discourse upon the wonders of the creation. *Bramsen's Letters of a Prussian Traveller.*

Peter the Great.

This monarch having directed the translation of "Puffendorf's Introduction to the Knowledge of the State of Europe" into the Russian language, a Monk, to whom

This translation was committed, presented it to the Emperor when finished, who turning over the leaves, exclaimed, with an indignant air, "Fool! what did I order you to do? Is this a translation?" Then referring to the original, he shewed him a paragraph in which the author had spoken with great asperity of the Russians, but the translator had omitted it. "Go instantly," said the Czar, "and execute my orders rigidly. It is not to flatter my subjects that I have this book translated and printed, but to instruct and reform them."

German Dinners.

There is much similarity in the style of dinners throughout Germany, and it has some points of peculiar excellence. The table is generally round or oval, so that each guest has means of intercourse with the whole party, even when it is large. It is covered, for greater part, with a tasteful display of sweets or fruits; two places only being left, near the middle, for the more substantial dishes. Each person is provided with a black bottle of light wine, and every cover (even at a *table d'hôte*) is furnished with a napkin and silver forks. The first dishes which occupy the vacant spaces are always soups; they are quickly removed to the side tables, and distributed by the servants. In the mean time, the next dish is placed upon the table, taken off, carried round to the guests in precisely the same manner; and so on, till every thing has been served. The plates are carefully changed, but the knives and forks very generally remain through the greater part of the dinner, or, at best, are only wiped and returned. The dishes are so numerous, and the variety so great, that as every body eats a little of every thing, they seldom take twice of the same. The succession of luxuries is not exactly the same as with us. An Englishman is somewhat surprised to see a joint of meat followed by a fish, or a savoury dish usurp the place of one that was sweet. To conclude the ceremony, each servant takes one of the sweetmeat ornaments off the table, and carries it, as he has done with the other dishes, to all the guests. During the whole of this time, the conversation has been general and lively, and beyond a doubt, much more interesting than that which we heard on similar occasions and in similar society in England, where its current is perpetually interrupted by the attention which every one is bound to pay to the wants and wishes of persons at the most distant parts of the table. While the sweetmeats are served, a few glasses of some superior kinds of wine, which have

likewise been distributed at intervals during the dinner, are carried round; and then the company, both ladies and gentlemen, rise at the same time by a kind of mutual consent, which, as the rooms are seldom covered with a carpet, occasions no inconsiderable noise. To this succeeds a general bowing and compliment from every one to each of the company individually, each "hoping that the other has eaten a good dinner." This peculiar phrase is precisely the counterpart of another always employed on the parting of friends about-mid-day, expressing "a sincere hope that the other will eat a hearty dinner," and is the form of civility most usual in Vienna. The party now adjourns into another apartment, where coffee is served, and where it is frequently joined by other visitors, chiefly men who come without particular invitation, to pay their respects, or converse on business, in the manner of a morning call, and prolong their visits as the movements of the first party indicate: for an invitation to dinner by no means necessarily implies that you are to spend your evening, or any part of it, at the house, or that the family has no other engagement as soon as dinner is concluded, and the guests have taken their coffee and liquors.

Whims.

Among the whims of great men, may be reckoned the reason which Philip the Second gave for not eating fish—"They are," said he, "nothing but element congealed, or a jelly of water."—The value of that species of food, had, however, been fully known by a Queen Aterbatus, who is said to have forbidden her subjects ever to touch fish, "lest," said she, with an uncommon degree of calculating forecast, "there should not be enough left to regale their Sovereign". It is a pity that this cautious epicure had not visited some of those inlets from the sea, in Scotland, where the piles of fish obstruct the tide's return; it might have set her mind at ease, and might have afforded her subjects many a pleasant meal.

In 1585, Henry the Third of France took it in his head to divert himself, when passing through the streets of Paris (as we are told by l'Estoile), by playing with a "Bill-bocquet."—The Dukes d'Epemon and De Joyeuse accompanied him in his childish frolic, which, by this example, became so general, that gentlemen, pages, lacqueys, and all sorts of people, great and small, made the management of the "bill-bocquet" a serious and perpetual study.

Among the most eccentric whims of the last age, we may reckon one of that of

Queen Ann of Denmark's maids of honour, which is recorded by the following patent, which passed the Great Seal in the 15th year of James the First, and is to be found in Rymer, "to allow to Mary Middelmore, one of the Maydes of Honour to our dearest Consort Queen Ann, and her deputies, power and authority to enter into the Abbies of Saint Albans, Glasenbury, Saint Edmundsbury, and Ramsay, and into all lauds, houses, and places within a mile, belonging to said abbies;" there to dig, and search after treasure, supposed to be hidden in such places.

In the *Thuana*, we read of a whimsical, passionate old judge, who was sent into Gascony, with very considerable powers, to examine into many abuses which had crept into the administration of justice in that part of France. Arriving late at Port St. Mary, he asked, "how near he was to the city of Agen?"—They told him, "Two leagues."—He then determined to proceed that same evening, although they told him that the leagues were long, and the roads very bad. In consequence of his obstinacy, the judge was benighted, and almost shaken to pieces. He reached Agen, however, by midnight, with tired horses and harassed spirits, and went to bed in a very ill humour. The next morn he summoned the court of justice to meet; and after having opened his commission in form, his first decree was, "That, for the future, the distance from Agen to Port St. Mary should be reckoned 'six' leagues." And this decree he ordered to be registered in the records of the province before he would proceed to any other business whatever.

Cabalistical Conceits.

Nothing can exceed the followers of cabalistical mysteries in point of fantastical conceits; the learned Godwin recounts some of them. "Abraham," they say, "wept little for Sarah, probably because she was old." They prove this by producing the letter "Caph," which being a remarkably small letter, and being made use of in the Hebrew word which describes Abraham's tears, evinces, they affirm, that his grief also was small.

The Cabalists have discovered likewise, that in the two Hebrew words signifying "man," and "woman," are contained two letters, which, together, form one of the names of "God." But if these letters be taken away, there remain letters which signify "fire." "Hence," argue the Cabalists, "we may find, that when man and wife agree together, and live in union, God is with them; but when they separate themselves from God, fire attends their

footsteps." Such are the whimsical dogmas of the Jewish Cabala.

Affectation Checked.

The grotesque method in which Sir Philip Calthorpe, a knight (who lived in Norfolk during the reign of Henry the Seventh), checked the ambition of an aspiring shoemaker, seems to deserve insertion in the exact words of the same quaint, but entertaining writer.

"He sent as much cloth, of fine French Tawney, as would make him a gown, to a tailor in Norwich. It happened one John Drakes, a shoe maker, coming into the shop, liked it so well, that he went and bought of the same as much for himself, enjoining the tailor to make it of the same fashion. The knight being informed thereof, commanded the tailor to cut his gown as full of holes as his sheers could make; which so purged J. Drakes of his proud humour, that he never would be of the gentleman's fashion again."

Superstition of the Greenlanders.

The Sun and Moon were Greenlanders, and brother and sister. The sister, the Sun, was extremely beautiful.

Air, earth, water, and fire, have each their spirits, who exercise a certain sway, each in his own sphere. Care must be taken not to make them angry. A quarter of a mile to the north of my place of abode, there was a dangerous place for Kajakers, who were sometimes upset by an invisible being. In these cases, fear did the most; and violent gusts of wind from the East, the rest.

"Apparitions and ghosts are believed in here, as they are every where. For this reason, they bind the legs of the dead, while they are still pliable, up to the hams, and carry them, in winter, out of a window, or in summer, out of the back part of the tent, that their ghosts may not return. For the same reason as we have before related, they tear out and devour the hearts of those whom they kill as sorcerers; the fear that the spirit of the person killed should haunt them is the true cause of this cruelty. Greenlanders are often drowned in the chase of seals; and then their spirits appear after death. They are heard to come on shore, and knock the ice from their Kajacks; nay are seen to carry them on shore, and lay them on the places for boats.

"The rocks, also, have their spirits, which are very dangerous, as they even come down into the houses by night and steal provisions. If it is true, as they relate, that individual Greenlanders now and then, from despair, leave society for ever

and dwell among the rocks, it is no wonder if they visit the houses, especially in winter nights, to find there something to prolong their wretched existence. Even some Greenlanders do not look on these as spirits, but as unfortunate persons, who, by being insulated from mankind, have become savage and formidable.

"When any one who is accused of sorcery dies a natural death, he cannot lie quietly in his grave. A woman, who was accused of being an Illisetsok, was buried not far from my house. Some stones which covered the grave slipped off; the dogs found the corpse, and tore off one leg. 'So it seemed she was an Illisetsok,' said the Greenlanders.—'Why?' said I. 'Because her bones cannot lie in peace,' answered they."

ON MODERN POETRY.

It cannot be denied that the habit which living Poets cultivate, of dwelling only in those impressions which have affected them most strongly as individuals, contributes much to the warmth, intensity and enthusiasm of their compositions. A Poet, in the abstract sense of the term, is a person who seeks for imposing and interesting conceptions wherever they are to be found, and who has no preference for one set of ideas more than another, except in so far as they are calculated to stir, excite, and gratify the human mind. This would be the character of one who estimated the value of poetical materials philosophically. But it has generally been found, that Poetry cannot be composed by setting so coolly to work; and that when the reasoning faculties are too watchful, there is generally a dispersion of those fine feelings which serve as a sort of key-note for calling together poetical thoughts. Judgment is quite unable to detect the relations which bind ideas together into Poetry. Feeling alone can do it; but feeling is so much modified by circumstances and associations, that we seldom find it operating in any individual with abstract propriety; and if we turn loose our metaphysical judgment upon its assemblages, we shall act with cruelty towards poetical inspiration. We therefore think Mr. Coleridge should be allowed to introduce his owls, and mastiff, in his old *Christabel*, without molestation.

Since the reign of Lord Byron commenced, sentiment has become the staple article. Creativeness of imagination, which is quite a different thing, seems at present to be more rare, and indeed is very rare at all times, since we do not find a remark-

able instance of it once in a century. Poetical sentiment is merely the strength of the moral affections sublimed by enthusiasm. Repeated instances have proved that it is compatible with a very limited range of ideas, nay, that it is even an exclusive principle, and likes a limited range, because varied ideas are apt to disturb it—but imagination is an universal love of conceptions, images, and pictures of all kinds, for their own sake, and rejoices in producing them *ad infinitum*, for the sole pleasure of viewing the pageant. Darwin is an example of a vivid imagination existing quite separately from poetical sentiment or moral enthusiasm.

For strength of stimulus, the Poetry of sentiment is certainly preferable to that composed of mere pictures and images like Darwin's, or that of observation and reflection like Pope's. But as the understanding of the reader is entirely passive in perusing Poetry of sentiment, the means of excitement are soon expended. Poetry, consisting partly of reflection and observation, like that of Pope's, awakens the mind into a state of pleasing activity, which may be sustained for almost any length of time, without any feeling of weariness or monotony, since the interest of it is derived from the contrasts and comparisons of dissimilar and distant ideas, collected from a wide field, and not from the aggregation of a great many homogeneous ideas brought to bear on one point.

The range of human thoughts is not unlimited, and a considerable part of it has already been exhausted. In so far as Poetry consists in selecting the ideal beauties, either of human nature or of the external world, or in describing situations of imaginary felicity, we can hardly now expect Poets to discover any unanticipated conceptions on these subjects. Virtue and perfection are not susceptible of many different aspects, because their real elements must always be the same. David Hume observes, that truth is one thing, while falsehood is unlimited in its varieties. The same thing may be said of the ideal beauties, both of mind and matter. It is probable that the ancients would perceive a cloying similarity in the lineaments and proportions of their best statues because no artist could diverge very far from a certain standard without forsaking his object. The contention and emulation of sculptors would draw them closer and closer to a centre. The conceptions of a Phidias are circumscribed within a certain natural boundary; but there is no boundary to the variety of the conceptions of a Hogarth, because he does not aim at

drawing perfection, but at characterising peculiarity and imperfection, which are infinite. In the same manner, although heroic Poetry may be considered as nearly exhausted, the world will for ever continue to supply materials to the novelist and the satirist, and even to the painter of moral energies and affections, where like Crabbe, he takes them with such compounds as occur in real life, without attempting to abstract them into the sublime.

So completely does the ideal beautiful appear to be exhausted, that Poets, for some years back, have been obliged to represent their heroes as villainous and immoral, retaining, of course, the staple article of strength of mind. There is no doubt a charm about the idea of great mental energy; but moral amiableness would still have been retained as an ingredient in the picture, if it had not become trite and threadbare. The case is the same on the stage. Sir Giles Overreach, Bertram, and Richard the Third, proclaim aloud their wickedness to an applauding audience, and are answered from the closet by Conrad, Lara, Bertram, the Buccaneer, Child Harold, and Meg Merridees, whose respective confessions make the hair of ordinary Christians stand on end. Manfred retorts again from the Alps, and is like to have the Bible thrown in his face by John Bull four of Burley, for pretending to be worse than himself; while Mokanna, with his silver veil, hopes to transcend the whole, by adding ugliness to a bad heart.

Since mankind must be furnished with something to stir their sluggish bosoms, it is very fair that Poets should employ whatever means are left for producing the effect wanted. The public, for its own sake, must sometimes overlook the oddness of the expedients used; and if modern Poetry does not exhibit so extensive a range of ideas as could be wished, it is rather to be ascribed to the love of intense effect, than to the want of invention. Observation is the source from whence every thing like real pulchre of conceptions must be derived, since imagination only reproduces what has been observed in a form fit for poetry; and the great fault of modern Poets seems to be, that they have exerted themselves too little to furnish their minds with materials whereupon to operate.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

By the latest accounts from the Society Islands, it appears that they are rapidly advancing to civilization, have abandoned their human sacrifices and barbarous cus-

tom of child murder, and already experience the advantages of applying Christian tenets to their Government, and of casting away the superstitious idolatry and deception that had plunged them into ruin. A thirst for instruction universally prevails; a correspondence in writing is maintained among the natives, and the few letters in their language being always used to express the same or similar sounds, they find little trouble in spelling correctly. But, above all, the tree of Christianity is planted, and thrives amongst them. Otaheite is in a state of perfect tranquillity; the Missionaries enjoy the best health, and all the islanders have been converted to Christianity.

The inhabitants of New Zealand are not equally docile. They still hanker for every vessel that visits them, and plots with that view are continually arranging, with the chiefs, against which it behoves the masters and crews to be unceasingly on their guard. Messrs. Hall and King, the gentlemen belonging to the Church Missionary Establishment, and placed there by the Rev. Mr. Marsden, describe their situation as by no means an enviable one. The natives rob, insult, and oppress them in a most insolent and cruel manner.

The increase in the colony of cultivation and live stock from the end of 1813 to the end of 1815, has been on acres cultivated 3756, pasture 46,645, horses and mares 437, and sheep 3706. From 1800 to 1815, or in 15 years, the increase of stock was surprising, being from 163 horses, their highest number for the first 12 years, to 2328, from 1044 horned cattle to 25,279, and from 6124 sheep to 62,476, without taking into the account the immense quantities of cattle annually killed for the supply of his Majesty's stores and general consumption.

A gang of armed banditti, appropriately called the Bush Rangers, headed by Peter Gearv, a deserter from the 73d regiment, has had a regular combat with a serjeant's party of the 46th, in which Gearv fell, and two others were wounded. Only one of the gang is supposed to be at large.

An auxiliary Bible Society has been instituted at Sydney, for the purpose of co-operating with the parent society, in distributing the Word of Life throughout the colony without note or comment.

Lieut. Col. Friskine, of the 48th regiment, has been constituted Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales and its dependencies, in the room of Lieut-Colonel Molle, of the 46th, which regiment has proceeded to Madras.

A most elegant *fete champetre* was given by Captain Piper, on his grounds at Eliza

Point, to 150 ladies, officers, and other gentlemen. A third collation was served up between two and three o'clock, after which the company amused itself at an arcade in merry roundelays upon a pleasant green, whose level verdure owed no obligation to the improving hand of man.

Trial for libel, amongst other European gifts, have found their way even to New South Wales. On the 21st, 22d, and 23d December last, the Supreme Court of Judicature was occupied in a business of this nature, on an information filed by the Rev. S. Marsden against J. T. Campbell, Esq. Secretary to the government, for writing and publishing a letter in the *Sydney Gazette*, under the signature of Philo Free, reflecting on the Reverend Gentleman in his Clerical and Magisterial capacities, and as the representative of certain religious societies in England. The verdict was singular, being that the defendant was guilty of having permitted a public letter to be printed in the *Sydney Gazette*, tending to vilify the public character of the prosecutor, as the agent of the Missionary Society for propagating the Gospel in the South Seas.

The climate of the colony being found particularly favourable to the silk worm, means are adopted for rearing it to some extent.

The average market prices of the following articles on the 20th Dec were—Wheat, 10s. 1½d. per bushel; barley, 6s. 6d. per ditto; oats, 5s. per ditto; potatoes, 5s. 6d. per cwt.; eggs, 2s. 9d. per dozen; and butter, 2s. 9d. per lb.

The number of prisoners for trial in the county gaol, in September last, exclusive of those admitted to bail, was 58, viz. 10 for murder, 3 for cattle stealing, 1 for forgery, 9 for mutiny, and 36 for burglaries, highway robberies, and misdemeanours.

FROM GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Government House, Windsor, Oct. 6, 1817.

“His Excellency the Governor feels particular pleasure in publicly announcing the safe return of John Oxley, Esq. Surveyor-General, with the party that accompanied him in an expedition to the westward of the Blue Mountains, to trace the course of the lately discovered River Lachlan, and to ascertain the soil, capabilities, and productions of the country through which it was expected to pass in its course to the sea. Mr. Oxley's return to Bathurst took place on the 29th of August, after an absence of 19 weeks.

“The following letter, comprising a summary abstract of the tour is published for general information.

Bathurst, August 30, 1817.

“Sir—I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency with my arrival at this place last evening, with the persons comprising the expedition to the westward, which your Excellency was pleased to place under my direction.

“Your Excellency is already informed of my proceedings up to the 30th of April. The limits of a letter will not permit me to enter at large into the occurrences of 19 weeks; and, as I shall have the honour of waiting on your Excellency in a few days, I trust you will have the goodness to excuse the summary account I now offer to your Excellency.

“I proceeded down the Lachlan, in company with the boats, until the 12th of May, the country rapidly descending until the waters of the river rose to a level with it, and, dividing into numerous branches inundated the country to the W. and N.W. prevented any further progress in that direction, the river itself being lost among marshes. Up to this point, it had received no accession of waters from either side; but, on the contrary, was constantly dissipating in lagoons and swamps.

“The impossibility of proceeding farther in conjunction with the boats being evident, I determined, upon maturer deliberation, to haul them up, and, divesting ourselves of every thing that could possibly be spared, proceed with the horses loaded with the additional provisions from the boats, on such a course towards the coast as would intersect any stream that might arise from the divided waters of the Lachlan.

“In pursuance of this plan, I quitted the river on the 11th of May, taking a south-west course towards Cape Northumberland, as the best one to answer my intended purpose. I will not here detail the difficulties and privations we experienced in passing through a barren and desolate country, without any water, but such rain-water as was found remaining in holes, and the crevices of rocks. I continued this course until the 9th of June; when, having lost two horses through fatigue and want, and the others in a deplorable condition, I changed our course to north, along a range of lofty hills running in that direction, as they afforded the only means of procuring water, until we should fall in with some running stream. On this course I continued till the 23d of June, when we again fell in with a stream, which we had at first some difficulty to recognise as the Lachlan,

it being little larger than one of the marshes of it, where it was quitted on the 17th May.

"I did not hesitate a moment to pursue this course, not that the nature of the country, or its own appearance, in any manner indicated it would become navigable, or even permanent; but I was unwilling that the smallest doubt should remain of any navigable waters falling westward into the sea, between the limits pointed out in my instructions.

"I continued along the banks of the stream until the 8th of July, it having taken during this period a westerly direction, and passing through a perfectly level country, barren in the extreme, and being evidently at periods entirely under water. To this point it had been gradually diminishing, and spreading its waters over stagnated lagoons and morasses, without receiving any stream that we know of, during the whole extent of its course. The banks were not more than three feet high, and the marks of flood on the shrubs and bushes showed that at times it rose between two and three feet higher, causing the whole country to become a marsh, and altogether uninhabitable.

"Further progress westward, had it been possible, was now useless, as there was neither hill nor rising ground of any kind within the compass of our view, which was only bounded by the horizon in every quarter, entirely devoid of timber, except a few diminutive gums on the very edge of the stream might be so termed. The water in the bed of the lagoon, as it might now properly be denominated, was stagnant, its breadth about 20 feet, and the heads of grass growing on it, showed it to be about three feet deep.

"This originally unlooked for, and truly singular termination of a river, which we had anxiously hoped and reasonably expected, would have led to a far different conclusion, filled us with the most painful sensations. We were full 500 miles west of Sydney, and nearly in its latitude; and it had taken us ten weeks of unremitting exertions to proceed so far. The nearest part of the coast about Cape Bernouilli, had it been accessible, was distant about 150 miles. We had demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that no river whatever could fall into the sea, between Cape Otway and Spence's Gulf, at least none deriving their waters from the eastern coast; and the country south of the parallel of 31 degrees, and west of the meridian of 147 deg. 30 min. east, was uninhabitable and useless for all the purposes of civilized man.

"It now became my duty to make our remaining resources as extensively useful to the colony as our circumstances would allow; these were much diminished; an accident to one of the boats in the outset of the expedition, had deprived us of the one third of our dry provisions, of which we had originally but 18 weeks, and we had been in consequence for some time on a reduced ration of two quarts of flour per man per week. To return to the depot by the route we had come would have been as useless as impossible; and seriously considering the spirit of your Excellency's instructions, I determined, upon the most mature deliberation, to take such a route on our return as would, I hoped, best comport with your Excellency's views, had our present situation even been contemplated.

"Returning down the Lachlan, I recommenced the survey of it from the point in which it was made the 23d of June, intending to continue up its banks until its connection with the marshes, where we quitted it on the 7th of May, was satisfactorily established; as also to ascertain if any streams might have escaped our research. The connection with all the points of the survey, previously ascertained, was completely between the 19th of July and the 3d of August. In the space passed over within that period, the river had divided into various branches, and formed three fine lakes, which, with one near the termination of our journey westward, were the only considerable pieces of water we had yet seen; and I now estimated that the river from the place where first made by Mr. Evans, had run a course, taking all its windings, of 1000 miles, a length of course altogether unprecedented, when the singular nature of the river is considered and that its original is its only supply of water during that distance.

"Crossing at this point, it was my intention to take a N. E. course, to intersect the country, and if possible ascertain what had become of the Macquarie River, which it was clear had never joined the Lachlan.

This course led us through a country to the full as bad as any we had yet seen, and equally devoid of water, the want of which again much distressed us. On the 7th of August the scene began to change, and the country to assume a very different aspect; we were now quitting the neighbourhood of the Lachlan, and had passed to the N.E. of the high range of hills which on this parallel bounds the low country to the N. of that river. To the N.W. and N. the country was high and open, with good forest land; and on the 10th we had the sa-

tisfaction to fall in with the first stream running northerly. This renewed our hopes of soon falling in with the Macquarie, and we continued upon the same course, occasionally inclining to the eastward until the 19th, passing through a fine luxuriant country, well watered, crossing in that space of time nine streams, having a northerly course through rich valleys, the country in every direction being moderately high and open, and generally as fine as can be imagined.

"No doubt remained upon our minds that these streams fell into the Macquarie, and to view it before it received such an accession was our first wish. On the 19th, we were gratified by falling in with a river, running through a most beautiful country, and which I should have been well contented to have believed the river we were in search of. Accident led us down the stream about a mile, when we were surprised by its junction with a river coming from the south, of such width and magnitude, as to dispel all doubts as to this last being the river we had so long anxiously looked for. Short as our resources were, we could not resist the temptation this beautiful country offered us, to remain two days on the junction of the rivers, for the purpose of examining the vicinity to as great an extent as possible.

"Our examination increased the satisfaction we had previously felt; as far as the eye could reach, in every direction, a rich and picturesque country extended, abounding in lime-stone, slate, good timber, and every other requisite, that could render an uncultivated country desirable. The soil cannot be excelled; whilst a noble river, of the first magnitude, afforded the means of conveying its productions from one part to the other. When I quitted it, its course was northerly, and we were then north of the parallel of Port Stephens, being in latitude 32 deg. 45 min. S. and 148 deg. 58 min. E. longitude.

"It appeared that the Macquarie had taken a N.N.W. course from Bathurst, and that it must have received immense accessions of water in its course from that place. We viewed it at a period best calculated to form an accurate judgment of its importance, when it was neither swelled by floods beyond its natural and usual height, or contracted within its proper limits by summer droughts; of its magnitude, when it should have received the streams we had crossed, independent of any it may receive from the east, which from the boldness and height of the country, I presume, must be at least as many, some idea may be formed

when at this point it exceeded in breadth and apparent depth, the Hawkesbury at Windsor. Many of the branches were of grander and more extended proportion than the admired one on the Nepean River, from the Waragamba to Emu Plains.

"Resolving to keep as near the river as possible during the remainder of our course to Bathurst, and endeavour to ascertain, at least on the west side, what waters fall into it, on the 22d, we proceeded up the river, and between the point quitted, and Bathurst, crossed the sources of numberless streams, all running into the Macquarie. Two of them were nearly as large as that river itself at Bathurst. The country from whence all these streams derive their source, was mountainous and irregular, and appeared equally so on the east side of the Macquarie. This description of country extended to the immediate vicinity of Bathurst; but to the west of those lofty ranges, the country was broken into low grassy hills and fine valleys, watered by rivulets arising on the west side of the mountains, which on their eastern side pour their waters directly into the Macquarie. These westerly streams appeared to me to join that which at first sight I had taken for the Macquarie, and, when united, fall into it at the point on which it was first discovered on the 19th ult.

"We reached this place last evening, without a single accident having occurred during the whole progress of the expedition, which from this point has encircled within the parallels of 34 deg. 30 min. S. and 30 deg. S. and between the meridians of 149 deg. 43 min. east, and 143 deg. 40 min. east, a space of nearly 1,000 miles.

"I shall hasten to lay before your Excellency the journals, charts, and drawings, explanatory of the various occurrences of our diversified route; infinitely gratified, if our exertions should appear to your excellency commensurate with your expectations, and the ample means which your care and liberality placed at my disposal.

"I feel the most particular pleasure in informing your Excellency of the obligations I am under to M. Evans, the Deputy-Surveyor, for his able advice and cordial co-operation throughout the expedition; and as far as his previous researches had extended, the accuracy and fidelity of his narration was fully exemplified.

"It would, perhaps, appear presuming in me to hazard an opinion upon the merits of persons engaged in a pursuit of which I have little knowledge. The extensive and valuable collection of plants formed by

Mr. A. Cunningham, the King's botanist, and Mr. C. Frazer, the Colonial Botanist, will best evince to your Excellency the unwearied industry and zeal bestowed in the collection and preservation of them;—in every other respect they also merit the highest praise.

"From the nature of the greater part of the country passed over, our mineralogical collection is but small; Mr. S. Parr did as much as could be done in that branch, and throughout endeavoured to render himself as useful as possible.

"Of the men on whom the chief care of the horses and baggage devolved, it is impossible to speak in too high terms. Their conduct in periods of considerable privation, was such as must redound to their credit, and their orderly, regular, and obedient behaviour, could not be exceeded. It may be principally attributed to their care and attention that we lost only three horses; and that, with the exception of the loss of the dry provisions already mentioned, no other accident happened during the course of it. I most respectfully beg leave to recommend them to your Excellency's favourable notice and consideration.

"I trust your Excellency will have the goodness to excuse any omissions or inaccuracies that may appear in this letter:—the messenger setting off immediately will not allow me to revise or correct—I have the honor to remain, with the greatest respect, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

"J. OXLEY, Surveyor-General.

"To his Excellency Governor Macquarie, &c.
&c. &c.

"(A true Copy.) J. T. Campbell, Secretary."

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

United States.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHEAW VILLAGE.

(From the Milledgeville Reflector.)

On the 28th of May, we reached Jimmy's Town, a part of the old Cheaw Village; and here we were informed of one of the most infamous outrages that ever disgraced the human form. It would even give a darker shade to the blackest deeds of an Algerine pirate. On our near approach to the village we saw a party of mounted warriors retiring very fast into the swamp, and sent on our pilot a-head to inform them we were friends, and would not injure them. He did not succeed in overtaking them, but found another party at

the landing, who had come in for provisions. When we approached, they appeared friendly, but very much alarmed. We enquired for provisions, having none among us, and were told that they had none. They informed us, that their town had been attacked and destroyed: that their warriors were lying out, and that they had only come to get something to eat. We were struck with astonishment at the fact; but could get no information of the cause, or of the authors of this base transaction. All we could learn was, that a party of mounted men had entered their town with a white flag, and fired on them, while the hand of friendship was extended to them; that they had killed old Howard with six other men, and three females, an old woman, a girl and a child; that they had burnt all their houses; plundered every thing they could lay their hands on, and made a precipitate retreat. Of the cause they were as ignorant as we were. They expressed no sentiment of hostility, but relied on the justice of our government for reparation, and seemed to think that it would be amicably settled; and here I hope government will not disappoint them. We informed them we were confident Government could not have authorised the measure, and that the Commanding General was entirely unapprised of it; that General Glasscock, at the head of the Georgia Militia, was in their neighbourhood, and would afford them protection, and that they might safely call in their warriors, old men, women, and children, which they did. On our arrival at Fort Early, we were informed of the facts. A Mr. Wright, who was elected in Savannah, to command a company of Militia from that place, which afterwards, in consequence of his being sick and unable to command, elected the first lieutenant to command, who was regularly mustered into service as the Captain of that company, and is now in command of the company in the United States' service—he (Wright) came to Harford, reported himself as a Captain in the service, assumed the command of some cavalry and infantry, ordered out for the protection of the frontier, obtained permission of the Governor of this State, to burn Phelimie's and Hoponie's town, which General Jackson had passed by, and permitted to stand; and with this command wished to immortalize his name, (in which I fear he has too fatally succeeded) went on disregarding orders, permission and instructions—left Phelimie's town on his left on the river—stopt ten miles short of Hoponie's, and commenced a most wanton and unprovoked attack on the old men, women and children of a town, the friendship of

whose inhabitants to the people of the United States had never been doubted since the revolution, and whose warriors, with the exception of a few who were out hunting, followed Jackson to the field, to chastise the enemies of our country; who liberally shared in the fatigues and privations of the campaign, and were actually engaged in the service of the United States, when this band, more barbarous than the savage Indians, were firing on their mothers, their wives, and their children, who were remaining at their homes secure in protection from the whites, and participating no solicitude, only for the return of their sons, their husbands and their brothers; and anticipating the happiness which that event would bring with it; and while their old Chief, whose silvery head and tottering limbs might have begotten pity, even in the most savage beast of the forest, and whose services to the country should have procured the good will of all, stood exposed to the fire of a whole battalion, with the flag of peace extended, begging mercy, and making the most solemn asseverations of his peaceable intentions, and that he wished no war. Even after he had fallen on his knees, he held the flag extended, and begged for mercy; but inhumanity stopped not here—he was again fired at, and after they had murdered him, the ornaments were torn from his ears."

DENMARK.

Libels prevented.

A decree of the King of Denmark of the 10th of June prohibits, under severe penalties, the printing of any thing which contains offensive expressions respecting foreign Sovereigns who are upon terms of friendship with Denmark, even though it should be taken from foreign works or newspapers.

EGYPT.

A French paper states, that the Bashaw of Egypt has sent agents to Europe to engage artists and manufacturers to settle under his government. He is fond of botany, and purchases at a liberal price exotic plants. He subscribes to the French journals, and has ordered 600 volumes of French literature. He has particularly desired an account of the methods of instruction employed by Bell and Lancaster, which it is understood he means to apply to education in Arabic.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Weymouth store-ship arrived at Deptford, with the colossal head of Memnon, King of Abydos, which has been sent from Egypt by Mr. Salte (the Consul Ge-

neral there) as a present to the British Museum, and consists of one solid block of granite, weighing about nine tons. The whole of the face is in the highest preservation, and remarkably expressive. The right ear is rather damaged. On the right breast is a hole, made by the French, for the purpose of blasting it with gunpowder, to reduce the size of the bust. The head appears surmounted (or bound round) with a diadem or drapery, and the chin rests on a projection similar to what is seen in many Egyptian figures. Such of the cognoscenti as have seen this piece of sculpture, pronounce it as belonging to the higher order, and a valuable acquisition. It has been removed to the British Museum. The Weymouth has also brought presents from the Bey of Tripoli to the Prince Regent. They consist of columns, cornices, chapiters, &c. &c. found at Lebida, and are in great preservation. Some are of pure white marble, almost, if the expression may be allowed, transparent: others beautifully veined; while the cornices, &c. at once display the superiority of the ancients in the art of sculpture. The columns are mostly of one solid piece, one weighing near 15 tons, and is 22 feet in length.

Crystallized Tin.

A new art has been lately discovered, by accident, in France, by M. Baget, called Metallic Watering (*Moiré Metallique*). It depends upon the action of acids, either pure or mixed together, and in different degrees of dilution, on alloys of tin. The variety of designs resemble mother-of-pearl, and reflect the light in the form of clouds. The process is this:—first dissolve four ounces of muriatic acid in eight ounces of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid:—second mixture—eight ounces of water, two ounces of nitric acid, and three ounces of muriatic acid:—third mixture—eight ounces of water, two ounces of muriatic acid, and one ounce of sulphuric acid. One of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron, placed upon a vessel of stoneware; it is to be poured on in separate portions, until the sheet is completely watered; it is then to be plunged into water, slightly acidulated, and washed. The watering obtained by the action of these different mixtures upon tinned iron, imitates, very closely, mother-of-pearl and its reflections; but the designs, although varied, are quite accidental. By heating the tinned iron to different degrees of heat, stars, fern-leaves, and other figures, are produced; and by pouring one of the above mixtures, cold, upon a plate of tinned iron, at a red heat, a beautiful granular appearance is obtained.

These metallic waterings will bear the blow of a mallet, but not of a hammer; hence the invention may be used for embossed patterns, but not for those which are punched. Different colours and shades may be given by varnishes, which, when properly polished, will set off the beauty of the watering. When the tin is upon copper, the crystallization appears in the form of radiations or stars.

Aerostation.

About the end of June Mademoiselle Eliza Garnerin made her second aerostatic experiment, from Bordeaux. The balloon had been previously inflated, and at six o'clock it was about to be disengaged, but the wind, which had become stronger towards the evening, agitated it so much, as to excite fears that the young aeronaut would not venture to ascend. She, however, soon appeared in the boat with an intrepid countenance, and waving a white flag, ascended amidst the applauses of an immense multitude. The balloon was at first driven violently towards the south, and the crowd precipitated itself towards the harbour, where precautions had been taken to prevent accidents. In a few minutes the parachute was expanded, and the boat was seen to separate from the balloon: no doubts were then entertained that Mlle. Garnerin would descend safe and well on the other bank of the river; but some variation in the air pushed the boat towards the west, and she was obliged to descend in the middle of the river, a short distance from the Isle de la Tresne. The boat rested on the water, but her courage began to falter, when two boats, one from Vimeny, and the other carrying Gen. Papin, arrived to her assistance.

Gold.

At Vavin-court, a Commune in the Arrondissement of Bar, in France, have been found several concave pieces of gold, which from their impression, appear to be Gaulish; on one side is a hideous head, and on the reverse undecipherable figures. The gold is of the fineness of from 12 to 15 carats.

FRANCE.

Dreadful Inundation in La Valais.

"An accident of a very dreadful description has lately occurred in this neighbourhood. Some months ago the River Dranse, which flows down the Val de Bagnes (a deep valley contiguous to the famous pass of St. Bernard) and falls into the Rhone, a little below Martigny, was obstructed in the upper part of its channel by an immense avalanche, precipitated from one of the neighbouring glaciers.

The water, thus deprived of its usual outlet, gradually accumulated till it formed a lake of considerable size. An alarm was soon spread, and the Government of the Valais took such measures as the nature of the case admitted, to prevent the catastrophe which was to be apprehended from a sudden rupture of the lake. In spite, however, of the greatest exertions the dreaded event at length took place on the 16th inst. The lake had, indeed, been lowered as much as 40 feet, by means of a tunnel carried through the barrier, or avalanche; but the mass of water still remaining, at the time the barrier gave way, was sufficient to sweep away every thing in its course—harvests, cattle, houses, forests, &c. from the glaciers to the Rhone, a distance of several leagues. Such devastation could not, of course, be effected without the loss of many lives. The town of Martigny has particularly suffered. Even the store houses, which were sufficiently strong to resist the force of the water, were filled with mud, and every thing within damaged. The rapidity of a torrent was so inconceivably great, that those who had perceived its approach had hardly time to get out of its way. Beacons had been established at intervals along the course of the Dranse; it was found impossible to light them in time. Some English travellers were in imminent danger, but fortunately escaped with their lives. The master of the Swan Inn, at Martigny was overwhelmed while at work in his garden. The torrent passed over a part of the Simplon and St. Bernard roads, and carried away a bridge on each. The former is already repaired, and travellers continue to pass without difficulty, and it may be hoped without any fresh danger, as it has been ascertained that the lake is entirely drained, and the barrier which formed it so effectually opened, as not to threaten a new accumulation of water. Martigny, the country immediately round it, and the Val de Bagnes, are still in a most deplorable state. People who have been on the spot describe the scene of destruction as more prodigious and terrific than could have been conceived by the most active imagination. A stone or fragment of a rock, more than 30 feet in circumference, has been lodged in the very centre of Martigny. In some places are formed piles of timber, partly forest trees torn up by the roots, and partly rafters of demolished houses. Some of the piles are represented by eye witnesses as being thirty or forty feet in height.

Several persons have been at Martigny, and some even at Bagnes, but by the pas-

sage of the mountains, and all return with a deep impression of the sad spectacle they beheld. Numbers of workmen, sent by the surrounding communes, are continually employed in clearing the soil from the slime with which it had been covered, or in raising banks to confine the Drance within its natural bed. Furniture, effects, and fragments of various kinds are discovered every day. In the district traversed by the torrent, scarcely is there seen a broken-down wall here and there. At Martigny and Bagnes, the ground upon which stood the houses swept down by the torrent, is covered with mud, sand, and stones. The inhabitants are in a state of sullen consternation, and not yet recovered from the sort of stupor into which they were stunned by the disaster.

"Subscriptions are making for the relief of the sufferers, who are very numerous. Many of them, besides the loss of friends, parents, or children, are reduced from independence and comfort to absolute indigence."

Education.

An elementary school for mutual instruction has been established in the regiment of the Lower Rhine hussars, by their Colonel, Count Castilane. The Mayor of Pontivy, where the hussars now lie, sent the schoolmaster of that town to learn the method in order that a school on the same system might be adopted in Pontivy.

Dr. Hamel, Russian Court Counsellor, who travelled several years in England, in order to make inquiries respecting the sciences and useful arts, has published at Paris the most detailed work which has yet appeared on the art of mutual instruction. This work, which has been printed in German, by order of the Emperor of Russia, is accompanied by twelve plates, and portraits of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. A French translation is printing at Paris, and Russian one at Petersburg. Lancasterian schools are established in the Russian cantonments in France, and the soldiers are instructed with the greatest care. There are examples of soldiers learning to read and write very well in the course of three months.

GERMANY

Banditti.

In the early part of last year took place the conviction and execution of the leader and principals of a desperate gang of banditti, which had for several years previous held the inhabitants at the mouth of the Elbe, and its vicinity, in constant terror by their frequent and lawless outrages. This band of desperadoes, about,

30 in number, had for many years practised the most alarming and extensive midnight depredations upon the south Bank of the Elbe; their numbers either defying attack or their dexterity eluding the vigilance of the officers of justice sent in pursuit of them. At length the cruelties inflicted by them upon their victims, most frequently unprotected females, and after a description too dreadful and indelicate to relate, for the purpose of extorting a discovery of concealed property, roused the neighbourhood to exertion, and led to the detection of the offenders. The leaders, and chief proportion of these wretches, proved to be farmers, many of them wealthy, and residing in a line extending along the Elbe, from Stickenbittel and Cuxhaven, through the towns of Ottendorf and Nergelhouse to Frieberg, embracing a tract of about 30 English miles. Their operations were usually conducted upon a system, which, in a few years, would collect the gang, and enabled them to carry on their villainous designs on a most extensive scale. Their chief, named Koster, with his Lieutenant, Lunder, and his own son, third in command, all lived on their respective farms, at Stickenbittel. Koster wore a cocked hat, and very appropriately assumed the title of Napoleon, by which he was usually addressed by his comrades.

The apprehension of the six principal miscreants had taken place as long since as the latter end of the year 1815; but having been tried by the laws of Hamburg, according to the established practice, the whole of the evidence, with the sentence, was submitted to the head professors of the University of Gottingen, whose confirmation or judgment is seldom obtained in less than from one to two years, leaving the culprits in a state of suspense, which usually terminates in indifference or forgetfulness of their approaching fate. Such was the case with these unhappy wretches; after a long confinement and hard labour in the castle of Ritzbittel, on the 26th of April, 1817, the confirmation of their sentence arrived, with directions for its immediate execution. Koster, sen. and Lunder, were condemned to the block, and the others to perpetual and various periods of imprisonment, viz. to 12, 15, and 25 years. On the judgment being publicly read by the Licentiate, the Governor pronounced the sentence in the fol-

* In Germany the 24 hours' confinement is reckoned as two days, the criminal being liable to be put to labour either in the day or night: the real term is thus shorter by one half than the nominal time of imprisonment.

lowing words:—"The law is broken, the stick is broken, sinners you must die;" at the same time breaking a small stick of about twelve inches in length, painted black, with white ends, as usual on such occasions. On this declaration, the executioner, Hannings, stepped up with his attendants to two condemned robbers, telling them they were now left to him, and that on Monday the 28th, they would lose their heads; his assistant very jocosely assuring them that they could not have fallen into better hands than his master, who would relieve them of their heads in a moment, and without any pain. On the Monday morning they were conveyed from the Castle in a waggon to the fort at Stickenbittel, where, upon a small eminence, the sentence of the law was first inflicted upon Lunder, who, being placed in a chair, a handkerchief was tied over his eyes, and a black ribband under his chin and over his head, held up by the assistant, when with one blow of a two-edged sword, the executioner severed his head from his body, amidst the acclamations of the spectators. The blood issued as from a fountain, and a glass being filled with it, was drank in the presence of the multitude by a young woman, named Welling, as an infallible cure for apoplexy. Koster's execution immediately followed, in a similar manner—when the executioner, holding up the two heads, and taking his cap, saluted the people, being greeted with loud applauses and clapping of hands. To a person who has witnessed the solemnity of an English execution, it was not the least revolting part of this ceremony to see the wretched sufferers unattended by any clergyman, and incessantly plied with liquors to a state of complete intoxication.

A New Metal.

We are informed Prof. Stromeyer, in examining the sublimate which concretes in the chimnies of the zinc furnaces of Saxony (and which has long been known to chemists by the name of *Cadmia formacum*) has discovered a new metal, to which he has given the name of *Cadmium*.

Prague Air Spout,

M. C. Hallascka, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Prague, has published a description of an Air Spout, (so he calls it in contradistinction to Water Spout) which happened on the tenth of May, on the estate of Prince Joseph Von Lobkowitz. After three weeks continuation of a degree of heat very uncommon in April, and during which the sky was constantly serene, a natural phenomenon, of a singular and terrible description, which took place in

the estate of Gistebnitz, near the town of the same name, in the Circle of Tabor. On the 10th of May (Whitsunday), about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the sky being perfectly clear, thunder clouds suddenly rose in the East, which rapidly enveloped the whole East and South of the heavens. The West and North sides of the horizon remained unclouded, and the heat of the sun continued to be very oppressive. About 5 o'clock the West wind became more violent, and rapidly alternated with the East, so that violent conflicts between the two winds was perceived, which is shewn also by the direction in which the corn is laid. During this conflict there was formed among the clouds, which grew blacker and blacker, and through where the lightning flashed, a dark opaque pillar (or Air Spout), the diameter of which was about 20 fathoms, and which rose in a whirlwind from the earth to the clouds, which hung very low. The Air Spout thus formed, committed dreadful ravage in the fields, carrying with it in its course, or scattering all around, stones, sand, and earth, and continued its progress, with a hollow sound, towards the East. By the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays, falling from the West on the pillar of dust, it looked like a column of fire that reddened the clouds. Thunder claps being heard at the same time, the inhabitants of the neighbouring places hastened to the spot with fire engines. A mile from the fields of Kriwochin, where, properly speaking, the terrible scene began, the fiery column stopped over a fallow field and again began to rage. This terrible pillar of fire revolved with incredible rapidity in a circle, sometimes horizontally, sometimes vertically, shot forth red scorching beams, and furrowed the ground, which is tore up, and with its stones, several pounds in weight, which it hurled, whizzing like sky-rockets, into the air. This lasted about 15 minutes. A silvery stripe, in the shape of a tunnel, the point of which was turned towards the earth, was now formed in the middle of this Air Spout, which began at its top, and almost reached the centre. This silvery stripe contracted itself several times, and at last totally disappeared. After this phenomenon, which had continued almost three quarters of an hour, the Air Spout again began to move forward, and, in the back ground, a splendid rainbow appeared, which formed, as it were, a bridge over the colossal pillar. Meantime vivid lightning and constant thunder issued from the clouds, which were partly black and partly reddened by the fiery pillar. The phenomenon, which much resembled

a volcano, then proceeded slowly to the Galgenburg, near Gisthenitz, from which the observers were driven by a shower of sand and stones.

Here the fiery phenomenon was changed into a cloud of dust, which proceeded from this mountain to Gisthenitz, where it unroofed the building, broke and uprooted fruit trees, and scorched the leaves of the trees as it passed by. A shower of sand, clods of earth, branches of trees, sand, corn, wood, boards, and stones, threw the inhabitants of Gisthenitz into the greatest consternation, which was naturally augmented by the increasing terrors of the lightning, thunder, and torrents of hail that succeeded. This torrent of the largest hail did great damage in its progress over Boratin, Kamenahotta, Gisthenitz, and Woparzan. The little town of Bernatitz has suffered the most, as not only all the corn is destroyed, but all the roofs and windows dashed to pieces by the lumps of ice, weighing from two to three pounds, which fell in incredible quantities. At the same time there fell in the Lordship of Kaunitz, in the Circle of Kauryim, such a prodigious quantity of hail, that all the ditches and hollow places were full on the fifth day after. At Prague we saw, towards the East, the dreadfully black clouds which threatened a destructive tempest, but did not affect us. The barometer fell the succeeding days much below the mean height of the mercury. The temperature of the air gradually cooled, so that the thermometer of Reaumur at sun-rise, on the 31st of May, was only at 3 degrees of heat. This Air Spout is, in the chief particulars, like that which was observed on the 30th of August 1806, at Palma Nova in the Venetian Frioul.

ITALY.

Monument to Charles III.

The celebrated sculptor Canova is now at Naples, where he is gone to superintend the cast of the bronze horse, of which he has made the model, for the equestrian statue consecrated by the filial piety of the King to the memory of his august father, Charles III. The dimensions of this monument surpass those of all others of the same kind which have been raised in modern times.

Earthquakes at Messina.

Messina has been again visited by the most dreadful calamity in nature, earthquakes. The following letters describe the terror of the inhabitants.

"MARCH 8, 1818.

"We have lately had three or four shocks of earthquakes, but they were very

slight; indeed I felt none of them myself. At Catania, and several other places in the neighbourhood of Etna, however, they have been severe, and the effects very distressing; many houses have been destroyed, and lives lost. For three days during the last week, our theatres were shut, and the public prayers were offered up in the churches as a thanksgiving for our escape."

"MARCH 15.

"A friend of mine is just returned from Messina by way of Catania and Girgenti; he gives a most melancholy account of the former. On his approach to the city, which he considers finer than any he has yet seen (N. B. he has never seen Edinburgh), he found that the greater part of the inhabitants had left their houses, and were living in wooden huts erected in the skirts of the town; and on arriving at the inn, he found it deserted, and the walls cracked—a pleasant sight enough for a weary traveller. He then delivered a letter of introduction he had to a Sicilian, who was very kind to him, but he resided in one of the huts with his family. He offered him the use of his house, however, which had been much cracked by the earthquake; there being no alternative, he accepted it, and slept two nights in it alone, as his servant would not keep him company on any account. The inhabitants were in daily expectation of an eruption of the mountain, which they hoped would relieve them of farther anxiety."

Pompeii.

The rubbish and ashes which overwhelmed the city of Pompeii centuries since, have been in a great degree removed; our travellers are now visiting its streets, inspecting its buildings, houses, and tombs: and from their antiquity, it is a subject of great astonishment to find many of them in so perfect order. They have been so long buried from view, and from any changes of air or of habitation, that they now come out, as it were, as fresh as when they were first lost to society. The destruction is stated to bear date A. D. 63, in the ninth year of Nero, by an earthquake, which succeeded about sixteen years the volcanic eruption, which serves to account for the imperfect state of the buildings, apparently from their fragments, of too massy a nature to have suffered ruin by merely the ashes of the volcano. Mr. Gail says, that "the natural inference to be drawn from an inspection on the spot seems to be, that the hot pumice-stone fell in successive showers, and not in one mass; had the latter been the case, the city must indeed have become the tomb of its inhabitants, whereas

comparatively few skeletons have been found." It affords an awful sensation, not very easy for words to describe, when the visitors of these ruins first enter the city, pass through several streets of uninhabited buildings, and find themselves among the tombs of the Scourge, and of some of the most eminent men whose names have given historical interest even to modern times, and look round with astonishment to find no person whom they can address as a citizen of the town; nor any persons yet prepared to restore these once elegant dwellings to domestic life.

Russia.

Bible Society.

Of the efficacy of the Russian Bible Society, in the prosecution of its object, the preparation and distribution of the Holy Scriptures, some judgment may be formed by the interesting facts, that within four years after its establishment, the Society had either published or was engaged in publishing, not fewer than forty three editions of the sacred Scriptures in seventeen different languages; forming a grand total of 196,000 copies; that the issue of Bibles and Testaments in the fourth year, fell little short of what had taken place in the three preceding years, while the increase of the funds had been in nearly an equal proportion; and moreover, that preparations were making, at the close of that year, for stereotyping the Scriptures in five different languages; versions were going forward in the common Russian, Tartar, and Carelian languages, and measures were adopting for procuring translations into the Turkish, Armenian, and Buriat mongolian. When to these particulars, it is added, that within a month after the Anniversary, at which they were reported, sixteen waggon loads of Bibles and Testaments were despatched from the capital for different parts of the empire, nothing further need be said, to demonstrate the effective exertions of this zealous and enterprising institution.

National Register:

BRITISH.

Famine in the Scilly Islands.

It has lately transpired that in consequence of the strictness of government in the system adopted to prevent smuggling, the people who almost wholly subsisted by that illicit traffic, have been nearly reduced to a state of absolute starvation! The miserable inhabitants had for some time subsisted on the limpets which they gathered from the rocks, which have now

failed them; and their famished children^a crawl into the fields upon their hands and knees to eat the grass!!!

A humane visitor having but 5£ at command, distributed that among 100 of the inhabitants, with the hope, as he stated, of preserving them a few days longer in existence.

Various reports and applications have since reached Penzance from the distressed natives, representing that they were in want of every thing, with scarcely a boat, and neither money, barley or potatoes, and imploring that they might not be left to perish for lack of bread.

It seemed, therefore, necessary, that one or two persons should visit the islands, and inquire into the state of the different families, that such a report might be laid before the public, as would be adapted to interest their feelings and excite their commiseration.

Four gentlemen, with Mr. J. of Tresco, and Mr. T. of St. Mary's, proceeded in a boat for the island of Tresco. They learned that the gentlemen of St. Mary's had used considerable exertions to meet the necessities of the people, but found they far exceeded all the means they could devise for their relief. Capt. T. had also ventured on a speculation respecting kelp, and offered to ship a cargo for Bristol. The poor people of the off-islands had most heartily rejoiced in this expedient; and the vast columns of smoke crossing the ocean, plainly indicated that all were at work who could do any thing to obtain a penny. This, however, is but for a month or six weeks, and the trifle given for their labour can barely enable them to obtain a little bread for their families. They landed about 11 o'clock, and immediately commenced the proposed investigation. Happily they heard enough at St. Mary's to prepare their minds for the most heart-rending tales;

Their object was, to ascertain the real state of the families on the off-islands, as to their food, clothes, and means of support. Landing at Tresco, they inspected every family in the island, and the scene extracted from their journal, following, is one among the many cases of extreme wretchedness they witnessed. I. O. has ten in family. This was one of the most affecting instances of poverty and misery we ever beheld. The cottage, the children, and the mother, all exhibited the saddest proofs of extreme wretchedness. Despondency and gloomy apathy pervaded the whole family. With a pallid countenance, eyes sunk into the head, and a vacant dispirited aspect, she cast an impression of poignant

grief on us all, and drew tears from every eye.—“ You have suffered much?” “ O yes, very much; we are barely alive.”—“ How did you live last winter?” “ I don’t know; the Lord supported us; but we have been greatly distressed.”—“ Have you wanted bread?” “ Yes, for many, many days.”—“ Have you had potatoes?” “ But very seldom.”—“ How then have you lived?” “ I can scarcely tell; limpets and burnt barley have been our chief support. Often have these poor children been crying round me for bread. O, it made my heart ache to look at them, and hear their cries for bread. Poor things, I had no bread to give them. We have sold every thing we had; even our poor cow is gone, and all, to obtain bread!”—“ You must have suffered greatly as a mother, to hear the cries of your poor little ones around you for bread, and no bread to give them?” “ Yes, I have; they have brought me almost down to the grave with their distresses.” This was uttered with such a tone of real woe, and accompanied with such a flood of tears, that it shot through every vein, and reached every heart with the rapidity of lightning. A momentary pause of sympathetic grief followed, and we looked at each other in a manner that seemed to say, What a scene of undissembled woe!—“ You have young children here?” “ Yes, I had twins, and have suffered very much indeed through them.”—“ Had you no tea?” “ O, no; nothing but burnt barley corn. When we had bread, we could only allow the family to taste it once a-day. I weaned one child at 12 months old; but seeing the wretched state of my family, pining for bread, I kept the other child at the breast for many months, thinking that my milk, though poor, would be some nourishment to the poor babe; and I knew I could live on limpets, or any thing we could get; but it injured me a great deal; yet what could I do? O, it was very hard to see all my children pining for bread?”—“ Well, you have indeed abundant reason to bless God, that he who feeds the sparrows has so kindly supported you and your little ones alive.” “ Yes, the children are alive indeed, but how long they will continue so I don’t know.”—“ Then you have no prospect of future support?” “ None at all; we must take whatever the Lord is pleased to send us. Often, while one child has been sucking, I have been obliged to take the other to the breast also, to stifle its cries from the pains of hunger.”—It is natural to suppose that each of us contributed a mite to this wretched family, and departed with such emotions as it is not possible to describe. Government have since advanced

five hundred pounds for the immediate relief of the distressed inhabitants; private benevolence it is hoped will supply any deficiency.

The Mammoth.

There have been recently discovered, in the parish of Motteston, on the south side of the Isle of Wight, the bones of that stupendous animal supposed to be the *Mammoth*, or *Mastodon*: several of the vertebrae, or joints of the back-bone, measure 36 inches in circumference: they correspond exactly in form, colour, and texture, with the bones found in plenty on the banks of the Ohio, in North America, in a vale called by the Indians Big-bone Swamp.—Also, in the parish of Northwood, on the north side of the island, the bones of the *Crocodile* have recently been found, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Newport. They seem to have belonged to an animal of that species whose body did not exceed 12 feet in length. Their calcareous nature is not altered; but the bones of the *Mastodon*, (found on the south side of the island) contain iron.

Bees Swarming.

A few days ago a swarm of bees, the property of Mr. W. R. Baillie, of Grayabbey Mills, near Belfast, came off from their parent hive, and were, by the usual means, put into a straw bee-cap, with which they seemed at first to be perfectly contented, and in which they had actually commenced the formation of combs. But soon after, an alarm was given that the bees had deserted the cap, and were flying towards Mr. Montgomery’s, at Rosemont. Several of Mr. Baillie’s labourers, who happened to be at dinner at the time, pursued immediately; the bees, however, gained rapidly from them, and at last got out of sight. But, it is supposed, not finding a convenient resting place, they wheeled suddenly round, and in their return met those who still continued the pursuit, when, they instantly settled down upon one of the men, and actually collected in a regular swarm upon his thighs, and the lower parts of his body! It may be easily conceived that the poor fellow (who, from the heat of the weather, had thrown off most of his clothes) was not a little alarmed and incommoded by this unexpected compliment: however, his uneasiness was much increased, when they began to creep up towards his face, where they finally settled, and completely covered his eyes, mouth, and ears; but what was most extraordinary, several of the insects crept into his nostrils, and it was in this instance only, when, unable to bear the irritation,

he put up his hand to brush them from his nostrils, that he suffered from their stings. Though every exertion was used to free the man from his troublesome companions, it was more than an hour before he could be entirely free from them; they were at last got into a bee-cap, and are now at full work in Mr. Baillie's garden.

Longevity.

Died lately, in Ruthven village, Dumfriesshire, William Gillespie, an old Chelsea pensioner. By his own account, he was 108 years of age, having been born in the year 1710. His discharge, however, which is dated in 1763, and characterises him as being then "worn out" in the service, makes him a few years younger, but still upwards of 100. He was a native of Ireland, which place he left when very young, and having enlisted in the Inniskillen Dragoons, he served in the German wars under Lord Stair, in the years 1743-4. On the breaking out of the rebellion, his regiment was recalled, and at the fatal battle of Preston Pans, he gallantly saved from falling into the hands of the enemy a stand of colours, which had been abandoned in the field. The colours were lying by the side of an Ensign who had just breathed his last. Gillespie took them up, and seeing the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who had then received his death-wound, reclining on a bank at a little distance, he went up to him, and asked his commands:—"Save yourself," was all that the good man could say; on which Gillespie instantly mounted his horse, and, through a shower of balls, from a party of rebels who were in possession of the public road, reached a place of safety with his prize. The old man delighted to recount this incident, and, as he talked of the dangers of the field, the fire of youth again glanced in his eye. He was naturally of a robust make, but for several years past the hand of age had bent his form, and forced him to support his steps with a staff. He continued, however, to walk about the neighbourhood till within a few days of his death.

Fatal Dream.

A consultation of seven physicians, together with surgeon Richards, was held on the Rev. W. O'Conner, from the county of Galway, who, on coming to town upon some business of his own, was requested by a friend, residing in that country, to convey with him a large sum of money for certain purposes, which, the gentleman was confident, he could not place in more secure hands.—So careful was the Priest of his trust, that having on the road to

town, brought it for security about his person to bed, he fancied, that in the course of the night, a man stood over him with a pistol in his hand, demanding the money, which was then the subject of his thoughts. Determined to protect himself and the money from the supposed robber, he made a sudden blow at the imaginary pistol, with such force, that he unfortunately struck his arm against the bed-post so as to fracture it, and render amputation necessary. The unfortunate clergyman had requested 48 hours time to consider whether or not he should submit to a sacrifice which (according to the regulations of the Romish church) for ever renders him unfit for the priesthood. The following day he suffered his arm to be amputated.

Worcester Porcelain.

No expence has been spared to render the superb dessert service of Worcester porcelain, prepared by Flight and Barr, one of the most magnificent that has ever been seen either in this country or on the Continent. The paintings, which are groups of flowers and shells equally divided, are executed after the manner of Van Huysum, and other great masters, by the first artists at the works at Worcester, in the most elaborate and finished style. Every plate and part of the dessert service is painted from a different design, forming a collection equally rich and various. The border which encircles the paintings is composed of what is termed the *Royal blue ground*, a colour produced by chymical process from the mineral called *cobalt*; for the supply of this mineral, which is produced in the mines of Upper Saxony, and other parts of the Continent, dependence has, till within a few years, been wholly placed on foreign importation. An important discovery of this mineral has been recently made in our own country, in one of the mines in Cornwall; a considerable quantity of the ore has been raised, there appears every probability of a future abundant supply, and the quality is most excellent. It is the English cobalt which has been used in the present instance, and it is in no degree inferior, either in fullness, clearness, or brilliancy, to the foreign produce. The price of Saxon and Swedish cobalt is, we understand, lower than that at which our English mining companies can afford to bring it forward, but we entertain no doubt that the legislature will as early as possible, favour by protecting duties, a branch of our domestic produce, which is likely to prove so valuable. The Prince Regent has been among the first

to honour this undertaking with his patronage, by directing a service to be manufactured for himself, the ground colour of which is to be made from English cobalt. The mere prejudice, therefore, in favour of the foreign cobalt, if that is the only difficulty, will scarcely maintain its ground.

New Road.

The magnificent new road along the banks of the Derwent, from Cromford to Belper, Derbyshire, was opened on the 1st instant, having been completed under the auspices of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, and the neighbouring gentry, in the short space of twelve months. By means of this road, a line of unequalled beauty is opened for the traveller, to the extent of 35 miles, and every bill of any consequence is avoided. A branch has also been opened from the Cromford and Belper road, to communicate with the road from Nottingham by Ripley and Wirksworth, at a place called Bull Bridge, by means of which the fatiguing ascent to Crich is avoided, and the road is now a most beautiful level nearly from Ripley to Matlock Bath.

SCOTLAND.

Explosion of a Coal Pit.

The following fatal accident happened in the coal pit at Newton-green, Ayr. About seven o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 18th ult. Mr. Miffler, the manager of the coal works belonging to Messrs. Taylors, in the prosecution of his duty, went into the pit; and he and the oversman of the pit, after providing themselves each with a safety-lamp, proceeded to examine a part of the mine wrought some time ago, in order to open a door by which to increase the circulation of the air, and they were followed at a little distance by six of the ordinary colliers. When they had proceeded a considerable way the lamps indicated the presence of hydrogen; but having confidence in their efficacy, they proceeded until both lamps became red hot, and then the gas exploded, scorching and tossing them about. The oversman was severely hurt, and died the Tuesday following. He had been injured by a former explosion, and was just returning to his work. The manager was found dead, from all appearance suffocated by the choke damp which succeeded the explosion. The colliers escaped with little or no injury; and, with the oversman got out immediately; but the body of the manager was not found till an hour or two afterwards.

The safety lamp, which occasioned the

explosion, upon being examined, was found to have a small defect at the socket. A candle was used in the lamp, by the melting of which some tallow had fallen on, and adhered to the wire gauze. From these facts, and from that formerly stated the lamp being excessively heated, it is concluded that the combustion proceeded either from the communication of the gas with the flame through the defect of the socket—from the illumination of the grease on the gauze by the high temperature of the lamp—or from the extraordinary heat the lamp itself—or from a combination of these circumstances, and not from any deficiency in the original invention of Sir Humphry Davy. It thus appears, that the unfortunate accident which happened ought not to lessen the confidence of miners in these lamps, when sufficient care is taken that they be not faulty or imprudently used. We are assured, that upon one occasion a lamp used at Ayr colliery continued safe, with the inflammable air burning in it for the space of three hours, and that at that colliery the greatest confidence has been placed in them by workmen.

Extraordinary Fish.

A large and most remarkable fish was lately thrown ashore at Largs, near Greenock. It measured exactly nine feet six inches and a half, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, and was covered with hard scales on the back, arranged in diagonal lines, and in shape much resembling a double wedge. Its circumference, at the thickest part, eight feet nine inches; about which place there were also three parallel luminous rings, of a bright gold colour. The belly was of a greyish leaden blue, diversified with round black spots; and the ventral fins, which were three in number, when extended, displayed a beautiful purplish tinge, fringed with a bright yellow. What distinguishes this fish from all others is, that it wants the caudal fin, in lieu of which it is furnished with a long and elastic membrane, measuring fourteen inches, and of an oblong elliptical shape. Its mouth is large in proportion to the size of its body, and the muscles of it are seemingly of great strength. It has a triple row of very large teeth; and from the upper jaw proceeded two horny excrescences, resembling in shape the tusks of a boar; the under jaw is barbed, and has corresponding sockets for the reception of the excrescences. The fish was conveyed to Ayr for dissection; and farther particulars will shortly be laid before the public.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, July 28, 1818.

Order, Gentlemen, order!! —

Well, gentlemen, here we are once more, though not all, after the fatigues of the election: I am glad to see so many of us returned. I think we have pretty well surveyed the island: some in the north; others in the east or west.—The Borough of Steephill continues to do itself honour, by returning you, Colonel.

O dear, Sir, that is not the phraseology now; the current phrase is,—“it has done me the honour to elect me one of its representatives in the ensuing parliament:”—but, I assure you, we had rather a close run for it.

The Old Church, I suppose, stands where it did.

Why, yes; but, I think it is somewhat more dilapidated than I have been used to see it.

They must “*beautify*” and *white-wash*: but, pray, did you remark any new conventicles in the neighbourhood?

Two, for certain; one at each end of the town: conspicuous enough—

—Beside the Old Meeting House in the back lane. The “*Royal Oaks*” at the Crown, supported the “*freedom of Election*” in the old way I suppose: they polled altogether;

No, no: they know better than that: they polled by two’s and three’s; but all on one side:—to say truth, if they had not supported the “*freedom of election*” as aforesaid, I doubt whether we had not been beat by our opponents.

You had a proper understanding with them.

O, yes; they are very understanding men.

Gentlemen, now, if you please for a *PERI*—

The *blues* and the *reds* were nearly matched, I perceive: I thought, at one time, the majority was getting too strong for you.

They fetched their votes from all parts of the kingdom; but my “*Royal Oaks*” were at home.

Order,—pray, Gent—

I fancy, Sir John, it was the *out-votes* that turned the scale against you.

Yes, indeed, I was—*out-voted*, sure enough,—but the chief cause of my disappointment was the villainous partiality of the returning officer.

O, ho, he was on the wrong side was he? I thought the corporation had been honest fellows.

Why, so they are, mostly: but this Mr. Jack-in-office cross examined my votes so severely, and set aside such a number of good ones, to force a majority against me:—when he knew that every man on his own side was bribed!—there was not an honest man among ‘em! except John Blunt, the carpenter; who had been paid his bill, for work done at the Hall;—it had been standing for seven years;—but he got paid, the day before the election.

That was not a *bribe*!

No; but it was a *gratification*; and John said as much; for he thought the debt desperate.

O fie, fie!—do you suppose they touched *twenty*, generally?

*Five-and twenty**, or they are grossly belied.—But, I believe I shall give his worship an opportunity of seeing London: I shall shew him the lions.

They say your opponent, the young lord, is a promising man.

Aye, that he is: for he promised a thousand times more than he, or any man living can perform.

He speaks well; does he?

Why, not well: he flourishes and flatters: but I could not make sense of what he said. He said, among other things, that—

But, pray, Gentlemen, what shall we do for the *PERIS*—

He is a handsome young fellow: I am afraid the ladies were in opposition: the Mayoress as well as the Mayor.

You did not do, as a friend of our’s did;—He stood candidate for a borough, where the manufacture is *straw-bonnets*—but canvassed the town, with his wife and daughters by his side, who wore *Leghorn chips*, unthinkingly,—but not unobservedly. The consequence was, he lost his election.

Why, aye, we laid a duty of six shillings on *Leghorns*, as a foreign article, last sessions: but I little foresaw such a consequence. No, indeed; my first misfortune was—the startling of my horse at so many flags and streamers of my own people coming out to meet me; such drumming and trumpeting, and shouts!—he jumped aside into a deep dry ditch, and there we stood both impounded, for some time—till the people had done laughing;—for they saw there were no bones broke.

I am afraid your own horse was as much your enemy, as the new Mayor. Those who laughed at you, I doubt, did not vote for you.

* In some places *forty* was the order of the day.

Why, I looked rather blank! I dare say:—but they should have considered “the cause”—they should have supported “the cause.”

Well, Gentlemen, this is all very *à propos*;—but the public will expect a *PERISCOPE* this month;—how shall we—

Here's our sly friend in a corner—he gave himself no trouble—but—Lord Chesterfield says, in his day the price of a borough was *four thousand*!

It is now *five*!

Pray were the worthy wights *sold*, or did they *sell themselves*.

They *sold themselves*.

A strong argument for universal suffrage!

They complained of poverty—high rates and taxes—then there was the new bridge—and the new race ground—

—And new hats and bonnets for the voters' wives and daughters—all these, with the usual &c. &c. might well amount to *five thousand*.

Compliments! Sir, compliments of the season!

Well, Gentlemen, I see it is of no use attempting to change the subject of conversation. No *PERISCOPE* this Month: what are foreign affairs to us?—when home news is so much more interesting.—

In what state did you find the country, generally?

Improving; every where improving, beyond expectation. The towns are little Londons; the old houses in the ancient cities are disappearing so fast, that in another generation the former style of building will be known only by tradition: and good, solid, substantial structures are rising in their stead.

Thatched cottages are now succeeded by comfortable brick houses; and these,—by the colour of the brick—are new within these few years: many hundreds of them; and in all places—all along the road.

And pray, how did the people look, who inhabit them?

In as good health as ever was seen; perhaps, as it was holiday time, and all parts were alive, they might appear to advantage. It is certain, the immense supply of Manchester-cotton goods, has spread an air of neatness, and cleanness, and smartness, too, in domestic life, very different from what was common formerly. The poorest houses have white furniture—more or less—and the poorest cottagers have white dresses—

More for less:—however, it is certain, that the country shops are better supplied than ever, with goods—in greater variety—and at prices which admit the labouring

classes to enjoy them. I was surprised, on the road I travelled, to see their display.

The number of *riders* contributes to this; but nothing more than the mail coaches, for they *would* have the roads mended:—the means of intercourse are, therefore, wonderfully facilitated—and they run but every where.

I found even that where the mails had ceased to run—being now conveyed by other routes, yet the communication was kept up, with little difference.

The mail coaches paid no turnpike duty; which tempted the innkeepers to establish them, at first: and now they find company sufficient to support them on the road. The inns themselves too are much improving. The roads have been widened or trimmed, over almost all England,—in consequence of the necessity for employing the poor, a winter or two ago. That, then temporary, but pressing, calamity, will, it is hoped, have produced lasting benefits.

And the employment of the poor—

Why, to say truth, the period of an election is not the most favourable time for determining on the employment of the poor: they were all industrious enough around the poll booths, and bawling out “—for ever!”—but, the shopkeepers complained universally of having nothing to do—except standing at their doors to hear how the election went on.

You should except printers and hawkers. —Pray how many hand-bills, broad-sides, and advertisements, do you suppose were sported? The card-makers confess that their warehouses were emptied in a trice; nor could all their workmen keep pace with the demand. I wish somebody would state the expenses of a general election, as it concerns the public. *E. gr.*

Candidates [brothers, sons and nephews,] <i>kilt</i> , and wounded (including Ireland)	22
Constables Do. Do.	70
Partizans killed, wounded, and carried off for dead	190
To die hereafter, from bruises, liquor, &c. &c.	346
Quarrels produced, not to be made up for seven years.	2,850
Dealings removed from “voters on the wrong side”	4,750
Money drawn from London ...	£1,800,000
From other banks —	900,000
Spent in chaise hire, coach hire, &c.	400,000
Horses killed (suppose 2,000) at £25. per horse	50,000
Postilions killed, driving night and day	80

Reams of paper used in hand-
bills, advertisements, squibs &
crackers; letters to country
gentlemen, to correspondents,
to the worthy electors, &c. &c. 50,000
Time lost by country loobies and
others going to "zee the
numers o' th' election," but hav-
ing no business there.....

Stop, stop; or you will ruin half the
nation, before you have done. Your cal-
culations begin to grow serious—*manum
de Tabul*.

—Then, there's the journey to London:
the Member and his Lady, and the family;
the winter's dissipation—then, the petitions
—counsel, attorneys, agents, witnesses, at-
tendants, messengers, writers, reporters—
then, dinners on the winning side—and
dinners on the losing side—for both sides
dine now-a-days!—Well, it must be ac-
knowledgeed that a general election is not
performed for nothing.

And the wisecracks say the nation pays
for all. I am glad, however, the national
income improves. So, the Customs, I see,
increased last week, over the same week in
last year £251,000., and the week before
£185,000. The French Customs, too, are
taken at 12,000,000 *francs* for this year,
above the last. We thought it very bold,
a month or two ago, to talk of the French
funds at 76; but I see they have touched
77. Bank of France 1,600 and odd. Prus-
sian loan 81. See what peace is doing!

—And still rising: the holders of the
Prussian loan were ready to have given
ten per cent. for money, rather than sell
any of that stock, it was rising so fast.
They borrowed money from every where:
a great house *did* bills by thousands during
some days. Quite a lucky *hit*, for some
folks.

That was a point for a PERISCOPE, how-
ever;—but, pray should we not say some-
thing about a plot in France, to steal the
king, and run away with the crown?—
That must be an *Ultra Royalist* plot:—
but, *n'importe*. Aye, and plots elsewhere
too. The honest Germans cannot settle
their new constitution:—let them draw at
a venture from the Abbé Sieyès's "pigeon
holes."—the French would have sworn and
forsworn twenty of the best constitutions in
the world while these Germans are debating
the previous question.

What else shall we state in the PER-
SCOPE?

State that—

Peace, with the expectation of peace,
prevails in Europe: that in America, things
do not look equally pacific; that report

affirms that America—the United States,
has really invaded the Spanish territories:
that nobody can see the policy of this
movement; it will recoil: that the Span-
ish court is not the only one that will be
perplexed; and that no civilized state can
be pleased at the perfidy. State South
America to be as much convulsed as ever.
—A trip to Africa:—hope for the effec-
tual suppression of the slave trade, in due
time:—wish the wine makers at the Cape
of Good Hope, would pick their grapes
more carefully, and study the flavour of
their liquor. Trust that India is once more
tolerably quieted: but, at a cost to be cal-
culated hereafter. Give a glance at China;
—and hope the best.

Should not we hint at the breaking up
of the ice round the North pole?—at the
settlements formed and *fortified* by Russia,
on the other side of the pole? On the offer
made by Sweden to sell the island of St.
Bartholomew in the West Indies:—*who*
will buy it? On the fleets of marauders
pirates—and conclude, by saying,—
that the causes of activity begin to
operate, though they do not shew them-
selves, as yet:—that it will not be long, in
all probability, before some things will be
known openly, from which the disposition
of more than one court and government
may be shrewdly inferred; and perhaps
the *expectable* state of the world, for a time,
may be included in that inference.

* * Her Majesty's health being the sub-
ject of daily report, is the cause of a variety
of opinions: it is certainly very hazardous.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, July 20, 1812.

Trade in general is rising: it is rising
at home: it is rising abroad. There is
every prospect of its continuing to rise.
Nor is this report to be confined to a few
articles either of prime necessity, or such
as *must* be obtained from this country ex-
clusively. The reports from the Custom
House, of duties paid, confirm this opi-
nion. The number of ships entered at the
various docks—the amount of the dock
dues—the activity given to the labourers,
and various persons engaged in the trans-
port of merchandize—are so many symp-
toms of increasing trade. On the whole,
then, the general aspect of things is favour-
able.

But, the very fact of this increase has
its attendant evils: the workmen in cer-

tain departments of the manufactures of this country, finding that Trade is brisk, and likely to be brisk, have *struck* for an advance of wages; and thus have given a check to purchases and sales in their way of business. We pretend not to know the merits of the case with sufficient accuracy to venture an opinion on it. We know that any individual who thinks he can obtain greater reward for his labour, in another place, has a perfect and unquestionable right to seek that other place; but, to conspire with numbers to obtain by force, that which he ought not to obtain by justice, he has no right,—nor can any such right be granted to him, or to any.

We presume not to determine whether the master manufacturers do really impart to their labouring hands, a fair proportion of their present gains;—but, we say, that before their present gains are estimated, the sums paid by them in support of their workmen, during the time of their distress, which were nothing else than absolute loss, ought to be replaced; together with recompense for inconveniences consequent on that loss. For every man who knows any thing of extensive manufactures, knows, that the mere payment of certain sums of money in wages, or in charity, is not the termination of loss, to an establishment. A stoppage of labour, from whatever cause—has “*a long tail*.”

In the mean while, the Continent is striving to wrest the palm from the manufactures of Britain; and if what they report be true, it is but just to consent—*Palmarum qui meruit ferat*. Let them enjoy the credit and applause due to their skill and taste. We may regret that our people should aggravate their own injury by their conduct; but, we have no right to expect that the Continental workmen should forbear from obtaining any and every triumph in their power. Hitherto British Goods have experienced pre-eminent favour;—but, how long that will continue—who can tell?

The confusions existing between the masters and certain branches of their workmen—for all, it seems, are not agreed,—have thrown a shade over the COTTON MARKET. Who will purchase, when he cannot turn that purchase to advantage?—when he cannot even ensure the security of such purchases? We have, therefore, to report very limited sales; with a general expectation of a rise to attach on goods already finished, and proper for immediate delivery. Letters from Liverpool are to this effect: “the Manchester trade being still interrupted by the working spinners

persevering in their demands for advance of wages, the whole of the Cotton market is extremely dull; and the price has fallen a halfpenny, or perhaps somewhat more, per lb.”

If we turn to the WOOLLEN TRADE, we learn that the demand so greatly exceeds the supply, that our manufacturers have not only exhausted the wools of our own island, as well the long wools as the fine wools, but they have also purchased from abroad great quantities of the inferior sorts. It is usual to purchase fine wools; but, to purchase all sorts, is not customary. And of this the foreign workmen complain; not without reason: for, if the raw materials of their manufacture be brought away from them, though the grower may reap the benefit, the fabricant must stand still. The farmer may be enriched; but the farm is not the only department of the community. Be that as it may, wool is in such demand, that old blankets, though apparently worn out, are saleable articles, and are worth sixpence, or sevenpence per lb. for the purpose of being again combed, and put into a condition to be intermingled among new materials.

This process is nothing new in respect to Silken Goods, in France; the velvets of Lyons after having been worn out, as their wearers supposed, were unravelled, and the silk was converted to some useful purpose, in new productions; but, the difference of value between silk and wool, might well be thought to warrant a process for one, which we should not, even in suspicion, have applied to the other. We derive our information, however, from the most authentic sources. We do not say, that these second-hand materials are used in Broad Cloth; but, they certainly are used in some extensive manufactures; and are one resource against the high, and rising price of the proper and necessary kinds of wool.

The foregoing remarks indicate the interference of the British Artizan with the Continental. As to foreign productions, such as Colonial, the Continent may rather be said to interfere with those of Britain. It is true, that certain states on the Continent possess Colonies; but, it is clear, that, such is the demand for these articles, that the Colonies of those powers, after having supplied their own wants, have not a sufficiency remaining to supply the wants of others: hence, the prices rise: and hence, the merchants direct their attention to the more abundant supply which they may find in Britain; and to that cheaper supply also, all things considered, that greater choice, and that superior and

more ready assortment. For, it is to be observed, that in mercantile affairs, accommodation is profit—either to the buyer, or to the seller, or to both.

From these hints the reader is partly prepared to expect a report of increased prices in the COFFEE market: but, in fact, the rapidity with which those prices have recently risen, is beyond what he, or any, might anticipate. The holders themselves stand somewhat aghast, at the sales and the prices they have lately witnessed. In the course of the last week, Coffee rose 14s. to 16s. per cwt., progressively, without any appearance of a decline. A great part of this was occasioned by the arrivals of the Foreign Mails, with favourable accounts from Hamburgh, Holland, &c. These set all the enquirers in motion; and the holders realized first 2s. then 4s. then 6s. and some it is said, even more.

They have since realized additional prices; and great quantities have been disposed of. It is thought, however, that the desire of securing a supply has had its full effect, and that the prices have seen their highest, for the present. It may well be supposed, that this opinion must be accepted with some portion of uncertainty: if the demand from abroad—for, it is not home consumption that operates in the present instance, should continue, or be invigorated, there is no saying what may take place. At all events, it is a most hopeful sign, and extends beyond time present.

Though SUGAR cannot boast of a rise equal to that of Coffee, yet it has in some degree followed in the same course: the demand has been steady; and the improvement may be taken at 3s. to 4s. per cwt. The holders, at the first opening of the market, demanded a rise of 2s. which was instantly acceded to; the demand became more extensive; and in an hour or two the quantity which the brokers had in their hands on commission, was cleared away, and disposed of. Those who had larger quantities than usual, under their command, continued their sales to a very late hour; and the whole amount of what changed hands, in a single day's sale, was estimated at 6,000 casks.

It may be remarked, that brown Sugars were more sought after, and cleared off, at a better price than the middling—none under 79s. or 80s. fine white Jamaica realized 94s.

The Refiners who had been rather flat, a few days before, soon felt the effects of this movement; some of them withdrew their goods from sale, till the result of what was going forward stood pretty

clearly before them: others accepted an advance of about 2s. and disposed of their articles at an advantage which they had not previously contemplated.

The prices of RICE continue to fluctuate with much conformity to the prices of corn at market; and these have of late been variable, so have been those of this imported grain. A parcel of East India Rice, not less than 11,800 bags being brought to sale, a few days ago, notwithstanding the extent of the sale, went off freely; and contrary to expectation at the market currency, if not rather a shade higher. This article, however, is understood to be hazardous; as the price depends less on itself and its real value, than on accidental circumstances, by which it may be affected, for better, or for worse.

PEPPER has lately been distinguished among the spices, as an article in considerable request. Pimento partakes of the same advantage: the prices are looking upwards, which cannot be said at this moment of spices in general.

The Government contract for Provisions, expected to be 20,000 tierces, is looked for in September, and may have a considerable effect on prices, as that time approaches; but, at present, beef and pork offer little variation. Bacon is steady. Butter is raised, and is rising, on account of the dryness of the season near London; indeed the quantity made, it is expected will fall short of that which usually has been depended on.

The scarcity of OIL in London has been repeatedly noticed by us; and although accounts from the fisheries are favourable, yet the price continues to improve; for it must be admitted that the difference is considerable between what is in hand, and what is expected. The ready sale of the latter, at the prices asked, has caused the owners to stipulate for higher terms: say, 32l. to 33l. Oil from the Southern Whale Fishery also derives some advantage from the general feeling. Rape oil advances.

There is a revival in the demand for TOBACCO: and the buyers shew themselves somewhat freely.

Spirits in general, are certainly not rising. Every sale of RUM to any extent, is felt on the market; and the price must be reported a shade lower, according to quality. The fine is by far the most saleable, BRANDY and GENEVA as before.

The prices of Tallow have been gradually heightening: the demand has been brisk; and few parcels offering. Flax is in somewhat brisker request: Hemp heavy; the prices have rather given way at St. Petersburg.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The country has been so closely engaged with the elections, in the early parts of this month, and with the preliminaries of Harvest towards the close of it, that our correspondents have had little leisure to Report. It is probable, that differences will state much dissimilarity. Rain has been greatly wanting in some places; others have had abundance. The Wheat in our opinion is safe and favourable; other corn not equally so: but the late rains may restore all.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS, June 27.

Attwood J. Oldbury, Salop, victualler. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
Blowden J. H. Mint square, Tower hill, gun maker. *Sols.* Evitt and Co. Haydon square, Minories.
Joseph M. St. James's street, wine merchant. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate street within.
Phillipps J. Upper Eaton street, Pimlico, coal merchant. *Sol.* Wettig, Duke street, Portland place.
Rawlinson R. Manchester, pawn broker. *Sol.* Buckley, Manchester.
Smith C. Bristol, boot manufacturer. *Sol.* Biggs Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
Southall B. Layster, Hereford, farmer. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's inn fields.
Tucker B. Bristol, d and c. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.
Wooddeston T. W. Dover street, Piccadilly, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Brooks and Co. John st. Bedford row.

CERTIFICATES, July 18.

G. M. Ball, Great Spring st. Shadwell, auctioneer. T. Miller, Portsea, grocer. F. Rolland, St. James's st. Westminster, perfumer. J. Younghusband, Liverpool, ship broker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, June 30.

Major R. Penny, Milson, Salop, farmer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

W. Clark, of the ship Friends, merchant.

BANKRUPT.

Hornsby T. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. *Sol.* Egerton, Gray's inn square.

CERTIFICATES, July 21.

J. Adlington, Chesterfield, draper. R. Dennis, Bardney, Lincoln, blacksmith. J. James, Bristol, grocer.

BANKRUPTS, July 4.

Barton J. St. James's place, dress maker. *Sols.* H. and F. Bull, Holles street, Cavendish sq.
Cooke T. and Co Strand, music seller. *Sols.* Richardson and Co. New inn.
Gibbs J. Bishopsgate st. without, grocer. *Sol.* Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford row.
Selden D. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton buildings.
Todd J. and Co. Tichborne street, haberdashers. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's court.

CERTIFICATES, July 25.

T. Glover, Liverpool, grocer. T. Goring, Staines, tailor. J. Lamb, Crescent, Minories, merchant. J. Martin, Mitcham, butcher. G. Milner, Broad street, city of London, merchant. W. Paternoster, Rochester, innholder. J. E. Poole, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, straw hat manufacturer. L. Siepi, Haymarket, jeweller. J. Weeks, Saint Dominick, Cornwall, miller. J. Willey, Willoughby Waterless, Leicester, farmer. J. Younger, Crescent, Minories, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, July 7.

G. Longmire, Appleby, Westmorland, draper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

W. O. Coleman, Wapping, slopseller.

BANKRUPTS.

Hornsby T. Cornhill, lottery office keeper. *Sols.* Jennings and Co. Carey street.
Linders W. Tetsworth, Oxford, innkeeper. *Sols.* Rose and Co. Gray's inn square.
Prichard J. Church lane, Whitechapel, cooper. *Sol.* Tibbury, Falcon street, Aldersgate street.
Tickell J. Brighouse, Cumberland, broker. *Sol.* Clennell, Staple's inn.
Tomlinson W. Nottingham, haberdasher. *Sol.* Lawrence. Dean's court, Doctor's Commons.

CERTIFICATES, July 28.

W. Barton, Doncaster, maltster. J. H. Croucher, Great Alie st, Goodman's fields, spirit merchant. A. Dom, Saint Mary, Lambeth, victualler. T. Fennell and Co. Jewry street, Aldgate, London, soap manufacturers. G. Gregory, Chester, cheese factor. A. Johnson, Manchester, silk mercer.

BANKRUPTS, July 11.

Ashworth, Stansfield, York, fustian manufacturer. *Sol.* Radley, Oldham.
Ball J. Watling street, straw hat manufacturer. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall street.
Butt J. Wapping, brewer. *Sols.* Rowland and Co. Lincoln's inn fields.
Reeves J. Hornblotton, Somerset, victualler. *Sols.* King and Co. Bedford row.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 1.

A. Dalcumber, Bucklersbury, merchant. I. Fisher, Throgmorton st. merchant. S. Herbert, North Newton, Oxford, cow keeper. J. Lachlan, Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, ship broker. E. Land, Warwick row, Blackfriars road, baker. P. Tett, Seaton, Rutland, sheep-jobber. W. Vantersteen and Co. Widgegate st. Bishopsgate st. silk manufacturers. S. R. Wilmot, Bristol, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, July 14.

J. Mayhew, Osyth, Essex, miller.

BANKRUPTS.

Godwin E. Tottenham court road, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's inn sq.
Moly I. B. Hawkschurch, Dorset, baker. *Sols.* King and Co. Bedford row.
Oliver J. R. Blackheath, merchant. *Sol.* Rivington, Fenchurch street.
Oakley G. and Co. Old Bond street, cabinet makers. *Sols.* Oakley and Co. Martin's lane, Cannon street.
Stevens J. Collbrook, Devon, maltster. *Sol.* Luxmore, Red Lion square.
Walker T. George street, Mary-le-bone, haberdasher. *Sol.* Carlon, High street, Mary-le-bone.

Watkin W. and Co. Aldermanbury, warehousemen. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's inn.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 4.

J. Antrabus, Castleton, Lancaster, manufacturer. T. Arnold, Rochester, grocer. J. Haslam and Co. Oldham. M. Hazlehurst, Liverpool, block and pump maker. R. Muggeridge, Kingston-upon-Thames, corn merchant. C. Pollett, Manchester, grocer. J. Smith, Shrewsbury, linen draper. J. Standish, Liverpool, flour dealer. J. Young and Co. Sheffield, button manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS, July 18.

Ashwood John, Manchester, grocer. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
Baron M. Coleford, Gloucester, scrivener. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford row.
Clegg J. C. Manchester, timber merchant. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
Cunliffe R. Astley, Lancaster, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Gaskell, Wigan.
Dawson W. Wetherby, York, innkeeper. *Sol.* Lake, Dowgate-hill.
Ford J. Bidborough street, Burton Crescent, builder. *Sol.* Cope, Wilson street, Gray's inn lane.
Jones J. Cambridge, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Toone and Co. Bedford row.
Lippeat W. Kinicot, Somerset, tallow chandler. *Sols.* Highmoor, Scot's yard.
Pearson J. W. Great Marlborough street. *Sols.* Davies and Son, Lothbury.
Phillips T. Haking, Pembroke, merchant. *Sols.* Slade and Co. Gray's inn.
Taylor S. Liverpool, chymist. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple.
West T. Manchester, builder. *Sols.* Appleby and Co. Gray's inn.
Wheeler S. A. Birmingham, merchant. *Sol.* W. Tooke, Holborn court, Gray's inn.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 8.

J. S. Ashe, Liverpool, merchant. B. Barber, Bradwell, Derby, lead merchant. D. Barur, Houndsditch, Lond. apothecary. R. Boycott, Newport, butcher. J. Carmichael, Little Russell street, Covent Garden, pastry cook. W. Frankis, Painswick, Gloucester, corn dealer. J. Hooton, Upholland, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. W. Lawrence, Old street road, victualler. W. Moore, Sowerby, York, cloth manufacturer. E. Nicoll, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, wine merchant. W. Nuns, Allerton Bywater, York, roper. R. Senior, Bristol, clothier. T. Simmons, Birmingham, d and ch.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, July 21.

J. Brown, Ratcliffe highway, slopseller.

BANKRUPTS.

Abbott S. New court, St. Swithin's lane, merchant. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall street.
Armitage W. Thorne, York, mariner. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.
Hall Milnah and Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen drapers. *Sol.* Spence, Threadneedle street.
Rodge W. Carburton street, Fitzroy square, horse dealer. *Sol.* Pearson, St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate street.
Tomlin James, Chad's row, Gray's inn lane, bricklayer. *Sols.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch street.
Wright R. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. King's Bench walk, Temple.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 11.

J. Dean, Dean's buildings, Poplar, baker. J. Smith, Duke street, Old Artillery ground, Middlesex, silk manufacturer. A. Spear, Basinghall st., merchant. I. Spence, Providence row, Hackney, merchant. T. Redmayne, Preston, Lancaster, linen draper. W. Wigglesworth and Co. Halifax, merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, July 25.

W. Tapscot, Plymouth, victualler.
J. S. S. Cook, Golden lane, cheesemonger.
J. Attwood, Oldbury, Salop, victualler.
W. Cooper, Fenchurch street, merchant.
T. Hall, Ashbourne, Derby, coachmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

Colbourn J. Pudding lane, fish salesman. *Sol.* Bower, Clifford's inn.
Blore R. Craven place, Bayswater, stone mason. *Sol.* Dawson, Saville row, Burlington street.
Sherry J. Romsey, Southampton, hatter. *Sol.* Bogue, Clement's inn.
Alcock E. Atherston, Warwick, hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Carter, Coventry.
Coward T. Langholm bridge, Lancaster, miller. *Sols.* Dickinson and Co. Gray's inn.
Booth W. and Co. Bishop-wea-mouth, Durham, ship builders. *Sol.* Bakiston, Symond's inn.
Tomling J. Chad's row, Gray's inn lane, backlayer. *Sols.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch street.
Lee R. Great Winchester street, underwriter. *Sol.* Farren, Threadneedle street.
Knight E. Stone Beaks, York, clothier. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery lane.
Rowbotham R. Butley, Chester, timber dealer. *Sols.* Bell and Go. Bow church yard.
Walcot T. Portsea, linen draper. *Sols.* Courtenay and Co. Walbrook.
Barlow J. Blackburn, Lancaster, bookbinder. *Sol.* Armstrong, Staple inn.
Ranford J. Bermondsey street, tripeman. *Sols.* Drew and Son, Bermondsey street.
Taylor J. Lewisham, Kent, linen draper. *Sols.* Comerford, Cophall court.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 15.

W. Osbourne, Scalcoates, Yorkshire, merchant. C. Coles, Fleet street, stationer. J. Coulter, Chatham, carpenter. R. H. Shaw, Liverpool, merchant. W. I. Smith, Birmingham, victualler. W. Forder, Basingstoke, stage coach proprietor. W. Tilt, St. Paul's church yard, confectioner. J. Sansum, Creed church lane, victualler. T. Martin, Bristol, linen draper. J. Polley, Gray's inn lane, plumber. H. C. Payne, Sirood, Kent, brewer. R. Thompson, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, baker. R. Cole, King street, Holborn, coach maker.

BANKRUPT, July 28.

Hadington M. King street, West Smithfield, harness maker. *Sol.* Lewis, Crutched fairs.

CERTIFICATES, Aug. 18.

R. Sharland, Exeter, saddler. T. Carr, Oxford, grocer. A. Solomon, Crown court, Threadneedle street, merchant. R. Thomas, Plymouth dock, wine merchant. J. Aspinall, Cumberland street, Curtain road, stone mason. W. Ashley, Goswell street, laceman. J. Boardman, Liverpool, merchant. J. Owen, Stourbridge, ironmonger. R. Webb, Winslow, Herefordshire, farmer. W. A. Brown, College hill, merchant. W. Sorby, North Austin, Yorkshire, apothecary. J. Walworth, Stockport, manufacturer.

PRICES CURRENT, June 20, 1818.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
American pot-ash, per cwt	2	10	0	to	2	14	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	2	0	0
Barilla	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond, gal.	0	0	0	0	8	3	0
Camphire, refined	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ditto unrefined	11	0	0	13	0	0	0
Corchineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0	0
Ditto, East India	0	5	0	0	6	6	0
Coffee, fine bond	8	3	0	8	6	0	0
Ditto ordinary	7	12	0	7	17	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11	0	2	2	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	7	0	1	9½	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	4	0	1	7	0
Ditto East-India	0	0	11	0	1	0	0
Curra ts, Zant	5	8	0	5	10	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	22	0	0	26	0	0	0
Scrivelloes	25	0	0	30	0	0	0
Flax, Riga	0	0	0	80	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	0	0	67	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	11	10	0	12	0	0	0
Genev ^e , Holl. bon	0	3	7	0	3	8	0
Ditto, English	9	10	0	6	0	6	0
Gum Arab ^c , Turkey, cwt.	9	10	0	11	0	0	0
Hemp, Riga	48	0	0	49	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Indigo Caraccas	0	0	00	6	0	11	6
Ditto East India	0	7	0	0	9	7	0
Iron British bars	11	10	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.s.	21	10	0	22	0	0	0
Ditto Sued ^e 2nd sort	18	0	0	19	0	4	0
Lead in pigs	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Ditto red	0	0	0	26	0	0	0
Ditto white	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	8	10	0	9	0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0	0
Mahogany	0	1	6	0	2	0	0
Oil, Lucra	24	gal.	18	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence	2	10	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whal ^e	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti	0	0	0	68	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	0	11	0	0	12	0	0
Raisins, bloom	0	0	0	5	16	0	0
Rice, Carolina bond	1	12	0	2	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal	0	3	3	0	3	6	0
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	0	0	3	3	0
Saltpetre, East India, cwt	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	14	0	3	1	0	0
Silk, raw	1	18	0	2	8	0	0
Tallow, Russia, white	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto yellow	3	19	0	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm	1	0	0	1	1	6	0
Tin in blocks	4	12	6	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	9	0	0	1	2	0
Ditto Virginia	0	0	8½	0	0	10	0
Wax, Guinea	0	9	0	0	9	0	0
Whale fins (Green)	65	0	0	70	0	0	0
Wine:							
Red Port, bond pipe	40	0	0	50	0	0	0
Ditto do	38	0	0	44	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira	60	0	0	70	0	0	0
Ditto Moutain	28	0	0	33	0	0	0
Ditto Calcevalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto S ^t erry	30	0	0	60	0	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	65	0	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. June 20.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield	Div. 51	102	—	—
Coventry	(Div. 441)	940	—	—
Croydon		5	10	—
Cruan		2	2	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 21)		65	—	—
Grand Junction	(Div. 61)	230	—	—
Grand Surrey		65	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51		100	—	—
Huddersfield		—	—	—
Kennett and Avon		22	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div 101)		250	—	255
Launceston	Div. 11	20	—	—
Oxford	Div. 311	615	—	—
Peakforest		63	—	61
Stratford & Avon		10	—	—
Thames and Medway		32	—	—

Docks.

Commercial	Div. 31. 10s.	70	—	—
East India	Div. 71	170	—	—
London	Div. 31	80	—	—
West India	Div. 101	109	—	—

Insurance Companies.

Albion	500 sh. £50 pd.	50	—	—
County		—	—	—
Eagle	50 5pd.	2	5	—
Globe	Div. 61	130	—	—
Hope	50 5pd.	4	1	—
Imperial	500 50pd.	90	—	—
London Fire		27	—	—
London Ship		22	10	—
Royal Exchange	Div. 10	260	—	—
Rock	50 2pd.	4	12	—
Union Fire Life	1001. 20 pd.	31	10	—

Water Works.

Grand Junction		53	10	—
London Bridge	Div. 31. 10s. 52	10	60	—
Manchester and Salford		38	—	—
Portsmouth and Farlington	501.	8	—	—
Ditto (New)	501. Div. 6	33	—	6 8
South London		17	—	—
West Middlesex	100	54	—	53

Bridges.

Southwark		61	—	—
Waterloo		12	10	—
Ditto Old Annuities	60 all pd.	39	—	—
Ditto New do	40 sh. all pd.	28	5	—
Vauxhall Bonds	97 pd.	100	—	—

Literary Institutions.

London, 75gs.		50	—	—
Russel, 25gs.		12	12	—
Surry, 30gs.		10	—	—

Mines.

British Copper Comp.	100 sh.	—	—	—
Beeralstone Lead and Silver		26	—	—
Bulspill	10 pd.	—	—	—
Great Hewas	15 pd.	22	—	—

Roads.

Highgate Archway		7	—	7 10
------------------	--	---	---	------

Miscellaneous.

Auction Mart		24	—	—
Five per cent. City Bonds		107	—	—
Chelsea	10 sh. Div. 12	—	—	—
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms	100p	34	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp.	14 pd.	1	19	1 5
East London	1001. sh.	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Company		70	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Barom.	
June	21	56	68	60	29.82	40	Cloudy
	22	60	67	55	.70	47	Showry
	23	60	68	58	.80	56	Fair
	24	57	69	60	.92	61	Fair
	25	60	74	66	.94	65	Fair
	26	66	76	67	30.02	59	Cloudy
	27	62	84	68	29.75	78	Fair
	28	68	74	62	.92	56	Showry
	29	66	76	68	30.18	86	Fair
	30	65	80	66	.19	105	Fair
July	1	66	80	65	.10	84	Fair
	2	69	71	57	.03	72	Fair
	3	60	75	60	.10	76	Fair
	4	61	76	60	.04	70	Fair
	5	66	77	66	.01	66	Fair
	6	66	78	64	.03	70	Fair
	7	68	75	64	20.90	80	Fair
	8	64	76	59	.94	69	Fair
	9	60	75	66	30.00	78	Fair
	10	67	72	60	.91	66	Cloudy
	11	67	76	66	29.85	78	Fr. rn. nt
	12	60	74	64	.75	60	Fair
	13	66	76	64	.96	76	Fair
	14	67	78	71	30.17	66	Fair
	15	67	79	66	.27	86	Fair
	16	68	85	70	.16	102	Fair
	17	68	76	66	.10	80	Fair
	18	67	76	64	.04	76	Fair
	19	69	80	64	29.90	85	Fair
	20	66	76	64	.81	81	Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d.
Africa, 2gs.
Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs.
American States, 30s. to 35s.
Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 30s.
Brazils, 2gs.
Hamburg, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 25s. to 30s.
Canada, 2gs.
Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs.
Constantinople, Smyrna, &c.
East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs.
— out and home, 7gs.
France, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Gibraltar, 25s. to 30s.
Gottenburgh, 20s.
Greenland, out and home, gs.
Holland, 15s. 9d. to 20s.
Honduras, &c. 2gs.
Jamaica, 35s.
Leeward Islands, 25s.
Madeira, 25s. to 30s.
Malta, Italian States, &c. 35s.
Malaga, 30s. to 2gs.
Newfoundland, 1½gs.
Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d.
River Plate, 2½gs.
Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs.
Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 20s.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. 4s 4d
The Half ditto ditto 8 11 2 2
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 1 1
The half ditto ditto 2 2½ 0 6½

POTATOES.

Kidney..... 8 0 0	Ox Nobles.. 7 0 0
Champions.. 7 0 0	Apple..... 7 0 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8s. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut	veal	pork	lam
1818.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
June 27 ..	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	8 0
July 5 ..	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	7 0
12 ..	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 0	7 6
19 ..	5 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. ... 108s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 120s
Loaves, fine..... 12½s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs..... 11½s

COTTON TWIST.

July 19. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 2d.
— No. 120 7s. 8d.
— 2d quality, No. 40 2s. 9d.
Discount—22½ per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
June 28. ..	34s 6d to 37 6	33s 9d to 44 6
July 5. ..	36s 3	38 9 35s 9d 45 3
12. ..	35s 0	38 0 34s 6d 44 6
19. ..	35s 6	39 0 33s 0d 45 6

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 21	45lb. per doz 27
Crop hides for cut. 21	Ditto 50 to 70.. —
Flat Ordinary .. 16	Seals, Large.... 100

SOAP; yellow, 102s; mottled 112s; curd 116

CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 6d.; moulds 12s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa 38½	Palermo, per oz 12sd.
Amsterdam, 36-10	Leghorn 51½
Ditto at sight 36-4	Genoa 47½
Rotterdam 11-7	Venice, 25-0
Hamb. us. 2½	Naples 44
Altona us. 2	Lisbon 59
Paris, 3d. d. 24-26	Oporto 59
Ditto, 2 us. 24-40	Rio Janeiro 67
Madrid 39	Dublin 11½
Cadiz, 29	Cork 11½

Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent.

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
June 26..	6 0 0	3 5 0	7 7 0
July 3..	6 10 0	3 0 0	7 7 5
10..	8 8 0	3 0 0	9 0 0
17..	8 8 0	3 0 0	9 2 0

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 22nd of June, to 20th July, 1818.

1818.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Excheq. Bills.	Consols for Acc.
June														
22	78	—	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20 5-16	—	—	—	89	—	17p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	270 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20 5-16	—	—	—	89	—	17p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	St. John.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	270 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20 5-16	—	—	—	89	—	18p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
26	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	89	—	18p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 5-16	—	—	—	89	—	17p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	St. Peter.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 5-16	—	—	—	88	—	10p	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July														
1	—	78	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90	—	17p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	—	78	—	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20 5-16	—	—	—	90	—	17p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	—	78	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	95	—	19p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	—	78	—	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	98	—	20p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	—	78	78	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	100	20p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	278 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	100	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	99	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	99	—	22p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	332 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	97	86	20p	79
14	—	78	78	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	95	—	20p	79
15	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 7-16	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	332 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	277	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 7-16	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15-16	—	333 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	—	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	95	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	—	20 9-16	—	—	—	95	—	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	—	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 11-16	—	—	—	332 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	21p	79 $\frac{1}{2}$

IRISH FUNDS.

	Irish Bank Stock.	Government Debt 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	Government Stock, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	Government Debt 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
June												
27	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	81	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
July												
2	—	91	90	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	91	90	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prices of the FRENCH FUNDS.

From June 20, to July 18

	5 per Cent. Consols.	Bank Actions.
1818		
June		
20	74 30	1680 —
22	74 50	1680 —
24	74 5	1665 —
26	74 —	1640 —
29	74 —	1612 10
July		
1	74 35	1612 50
3	74 80	1645 —
6	75 10	1637 50
8	75 80	1640 —
10	76 40	1645 —
13	76 70	—
16	77 60	1635 —
18	76 50	1622 —

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT NEW YORK.		
	June 26	30	July 7	June 10	16	
Bank Shares	32 10	32 10	32 10	140	—	140
7 per cent.	—	—	—	108	—	108
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	par	—	par
New 6 per cent.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	104	—	104
3 per cent.	—	71	70	68	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.